

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## NEW TRUST IDEA SPREADING LIKE FINANCIAL FIRE

Organized at Rate of One a Day—Rise From 27 in 1924 to 260 in 1928

## HOLDINGS FLARE INTO MULTI-BILLION CLASS

End Believed Nowhere in Sight—Old Line Banking Unmistakably Affected

*The rapidity with which investment trusts have grown to a position of outstanding financial importance opens new questions of regulation and control which affect both the small and large investor. A study of this development has been made for The Christian Science Monitor, and the results are presented in three articles, of which the following is the second:*

By JAMES C. YOUNG

New investment trusts are being organized at the rate of one a day. The total of capital obtained in August was \$381,297,000. One New York banking house has computed the offerings of all stocks at \$2,381,809,000 between Jan. 1 and a recent date, including \$1,601,432,000 of investment trust stocks.

No longer ago than the end of 1924 there were only 27 modern investment trusts in the United States, with a capital of \$75,000,000. The next year they increased to 48 and their capital was doubled. In 1926 the number rose to 69 and funds again were doubled, reaching \$300,000,000. In 1927 the total became 150 and the capital \$700,000,000. By the end of last year the figures were 260 and \$1,500,000,000. In the eight months to Sept. 1 the capital funds of all the trusts are increased to a total in excess of \$3,000,000,000.

These figures are based upon the compilations of great banking houses, but they are only partially informative because many of the trust shares bear no par value and there is confusion about the capital obtained from public subscription. But it is certain that more than 400 trusts are operating. About 35 have been liquidated. Two or three were fraudulent and several others doubtful. The remainder accomplished their purposes, and in several instances paid handsome returns to investors.

### High Yields Shown

The yield to investors by representative trusts may be considered an indication of future prospects. One study of 85 trusts shows a net income of 11.2 per cent within a year. According to the New York house making this study, Grover O'Neill & Co., the average of earnings exceeded 25 per cent, inclusive of profits yet to be realized. The latter is a hypothetical figure. But the 11.2 per cent seems substantial enough.

Bankers with unusual opportunities for observation believe that this level of 11.2 per cent would not be excessive as an estimate for the net earnings on the \$3,000,000,000 of capital. Because of the new trusts rapidly organized and incomplete reports, it is not possible to reach an average of these.

Bankers point out that the level of 11.2 per cent represents the earnings in a flush period of rising security markets. They believe that the era of prosperity will be maintained and hold that trust earnings should continue at a high level; at least equal to 11.2 per cent. But any slackening of industry bringing a recession of stock values would be reflected in the trust earnings. To put the matter another way, the investment trust reflects the stock table; it is an institution both for investment and speculation, and the term speculation implies no reproach. For some time investors have been on the rising arc of a strong market that shows no indications of any greater disaster than an occasional pull.

Originally the new type of trust issued the simple forms of stocks and bonds. But it swiftly merged into the larger corporate forms and is growing beyond them. A typical trust of the moment—issues bonds of one or more series and a half-dozen series of preferred and common issues.

The unravelling of a trust security list becomes a prodigious undertaking. Although it represents no property other than the securities of other companies, the general financial structure resembles that of the railroad corporation. There may be A and B issues of debentures, two kinds of "first preferred," and any number of subsequent issues.

### Public Eager to Buy

Yet the public buys one or all without much discrimination. Some of the trusts do no more than announce net earnings. The security values that lie in their vaults are mysteries. No logic can explain the gyrations between various series of stock issued by the same companies. A preferred may be skyrocketing while B preferred remains stagnant. A dividend is sufficient to send any trust issue to unmeasured heights.

The simple fact emerges that investment trust issues have replaced most of the speculative favorites of

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Editorials

## Young German Aviator Braves World Alone in Baby Airplane



BARON FRIEDRICH KARL VON KÖNIG-WARTHAUSEN  
The Cat, Which Was a Gift by the Crown Princess of Siam, Does Not Seem So Pleased at Crossing the Pacific From Japan to the United States. The Baron Is Circumnavigating the Globe by Air and Water.

*Baron Friedrich Karl von König-Warthausen, a 22-year-old aviator, winner of the Hindenburg Cup for the best flight in a light airplane, who, on the completion of his winning voyage on the air, kept on in his two-cylinder, 22-horsepower plane for a flight around the world, is now in the United States on his way east and home. He will, of course, cross the Atlantic on a steamship.*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERLIN—When a boy scarcely 22 years old, known to his friends to be full of fun and enterprise, took with only \$10 in his pocket into a tiny airplane having a two-cylinder engine of only 20 horsepower in order to fly from Berlin via Moscow to the

Persian capital and then continues his flight half around the world because his little engine is running so well, then such a flight must surely be full of adventure.

But when this same youth is exceptionally clever and passed the hardest final examinations in one of the German schools almost two years before his time, and when such a man, in flying over strange lands, keeps his mind and his eyes open, then such a flight ceases to be a mere adventure and must yield valuable cultural fruits from which all may benefit.

The man here referred to is Baron Friedrich Karl von König-Warthausen, who started out about a year ago to fly from Berlin via Moscow to the

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## G. O. P. LEADERS SWING INTO LINE ON TAX LISTINGS

### Vote to Publish Names of Big Payers Called for by Tariff Opposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The Progressive-Democratic coalition contesting the tariff bill under authority of a resolution they put through the Senate has called upon the Treasury Department for the income tax and earning returns of some of the greatest corporations and business men in the United States believed to be affected by the proposed schedules.

The exact number and names on the list were made public by an unexpected change of front on the part of Rep. Riddell, of Ohio, who opposed the coalition resolution when it was under consideration. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance

Tucks Feet Under Desk as He Did When 'Barefoot Boy' With Cheek of Tan'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DEARBORN, Mich.—Monday morning. From across sunlit fields come the distant clang of hammers and the whirr of machinery as work progresses on the new Henry Ford museum. Follows the peaceful peal of an old school bell, calling 32 children to the very building where Henry Ford learned his three R's half a century ago. For this old schoolhouse, a part of the Ford Historic Village, is now a part of the Dearborn public school system.

Across the worn doorway of the old settlement schoolhouse built in 1861 trooped 16 boys and 16 girls, their eyes shining in anticipation of some unusual event. For were they not to attend the same school the motorcar maker once sat in? And

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## School Bell Rings Again for Motor Master



The Old North Settlement School, Built in 1861, Welcomes Once More the Tread of the Man Who, as a Boy, Learned His Three R's Within Its Doors. Mr. Ford is Seated at the Rose. At His Right Is Dr. E. Rudderman. Edsel Ford Is at His Father's Left. The Two Boys in the Right Foreground Are Edsel Ford's Children.

## APPEAL MADE TO FRANCE TO LESSEN ARMS

### Viscount Cecil Asks Republic to Make Advance Toward Disarmament

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—Viscount Cecil made dramatic appeal to the French delegation before the disarmament committee of the League of Nations Assembly to make an advance in the matter of land disarmament.

He pointed out that there had been no progress since the spring of 1927, either as regards the limitations of effective period of service or of war material. Yet all agreed that there could be no advance in air or sea armaments unless material were dealt with. Moreover material, insisted Lord Cecil, was of growing importance as compared with the number of soldiers employed, land warfare approximating in this respect sea and air warfare. In short, the limitation of material went to the root of the matter as it was the most important subject of all.

Lord Cecil admitted that there had been great advance as regards arbitration and although nothing further had been done in the preparatory commission since the failure of the Geneva conference, a great deal had been done outside.

This was due to the Anglo-American naval party which Lord Cecil represents, who are pressing for a real advance in naval disarmament. He looked forward to the Anglo-American naval agreement which would be considered by other naval powers and subsequently by the preparatory commission in order to be made part of a general scheme of disarmament.

### Wars Usually on Land

But desirable as it was that a naval agreement should be reached as to the reduction of naval armaments, added Lord Cecil, it was no security for peace in itself, although it might help. For if the history of war during the last hundred years were considered it was always on land that the most formidable blows had been dealt.

For although a reduction of naval forces was a necessary condition for a general disarmament it did not of itself solve the problem. Since in his view all-round disarmament was the sole positive safeguard against an outbreak of hostilities, in fact the very foundation stone of peace, Lord Cecil felt justified in making special appeal to the military powers. It was for this reason, he explained, that he had brought forward his resolution for speeding up the work of the preparatory commission by dealing with four essential propositions namely:

(1) The application of the same rules of reduction to land, air, or sea forces.

(2) The limitation by numbers or the period of training or both.

(3) The limitation or reduction of war material directly by enumeration or by budget.

(4) Recognition of an international authority to report on the execution of the treaty.

He pointed out that no agreement had been reached for limitation except by the publicity of expenditure which was highly unsatisfactory, for if the draft treaty on disarmament expressly excluded the reduction of material, it would be offering a world hungry for peace, not bread but a stone.

*Power of League*  
The League of Nations, concluded Lord Cecil, after emphasizing in stirring tones the urgent necessity of disarmament, could not impose its will on any power. Its work must be done by collaboration and co-operation. If no agreement was possible, added Lord Cecil, "we can only submit to the possible ending of our disarmament schemes."

Then turning to where the representatives of the military powers sat, he said: "It is time to decide." His appeal was primarily addressed to the French delegate and Lord Cecil softened it by paying a tribute to the excellent work France had done.

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## Laying Foundation Stone of League Palace.

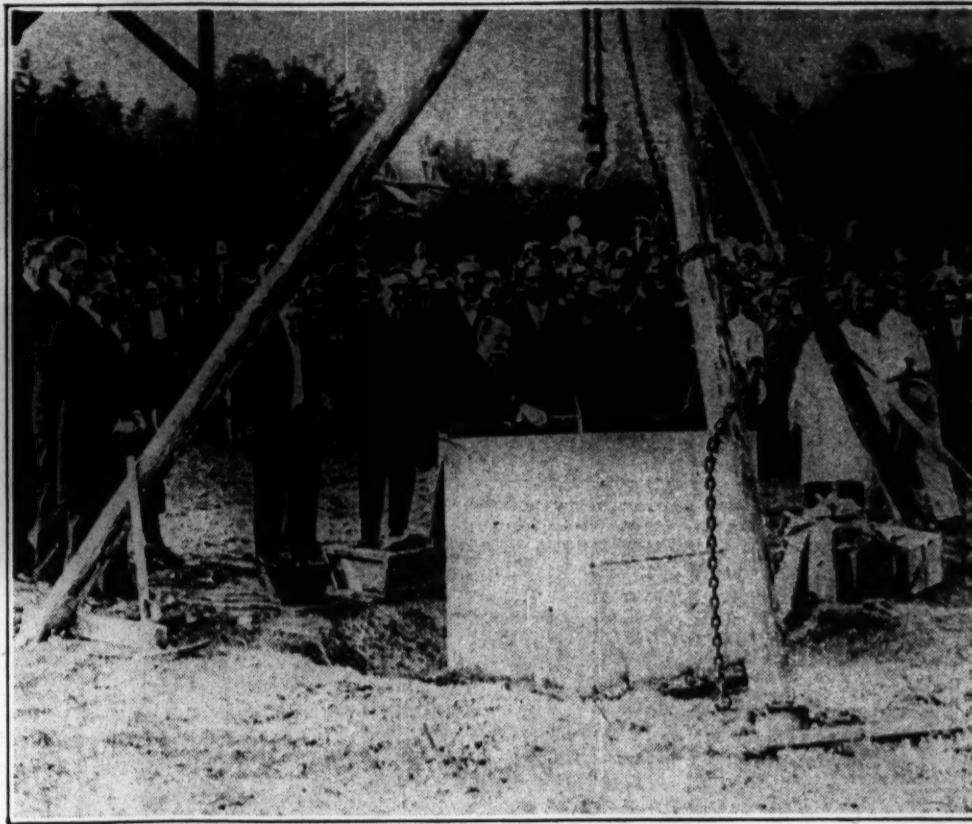


Photo Shows Señor Guerrero, President of the Assembly of the League, Performing the Ceremony in Ariana Park, Just Outside Geneva.

## HOOVER LIMITS PREPAREDNESS TO NEW LEVEL

### Would Reduce Armament to Bare Necessities for Actual Defense

## PLEADS OVER RADIO FOR LASTING PEACE

### Finds 'Almost Universal Prayer' for Success of Move to Curtail Naval Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In an intimate manner and from the seclusion of his private and historic study in the White House, President Hoover conferred with his fellow countrymen on the greatest task to which he is devoting himself—furtherance of the cause of peace by bringing about naval curtailment.

The President's speech over the radio was part of a program put on the air by Columbia Broadcasting System in dedicating the new studios of WABC in New York City, its key station.

His axiom on national armament was laid down by the President. "Preparedness," he said, "must not exceed the barest necessity for defense or it becomes a threat of aggression against others and thus a cause of fear and animosity in the world."

The President stressed the historical significance of the room from which he spoke. Here John Adams took over the reins of Government from George Washington. Here Abraham Lincoln formulated his Emancipation Proclamation. Here also worked Jefferson, Jackson, Roosevelt and others.

To all this the President called attention, and to the fact that every President has prayed and striven for peace during his administration.

### Text of Hoover Speech

"Of the untold values of the radio, one is the great intimacy it has brought among our people. Through mysterious channels we come to widen acquaintance with surroundings and men."

"The microphone for these few moments has been brought to the East Wing of the White House.

"This room from which I speak was the scene of work and accomplishment of our Presidents for over a century. Into this room first came John Adams, who had taken over the reins of administration of the newly established Republic from George Washington.

"Each President in the long procession of years down to Roosevelt worked at this fireside. In the refurnishing of the White House by Mr. Roosevelt, the President's study was restored to another room which was used by our Presidents from Mr. Taft to Mr. Coolidge. But recent extensions to the White House made it possible for me to restore the President's study to this room, where still lingers the invisible presence of so many of our great men."

"It is here where the Adamses, father and son, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Grant, McKinley, Roosevelt and a score of other devoted men worked. Here worked Lincoln. In this room he signed the emancipation of the Negro race from slavery. It is the room crowded with memories of the courage and high aspirations and the high accomplishment of the American Presidents. It is a room in which have been marked many of our national triumphs."

### One Problem Ever Constant

"The problems of our country today crowd for entry here as they have for many years for more than 130 years past. The problem has been ever constant with our succeeding Presidents—that we should maintain and strengthen the will of the Nation and other nations for peace."

"In this room have been taken those reluctant steps which have led our Nation to war and those willing steps which have again led to peace. Never has there been a President who did not pray that his administration might be one of peace, and that peace should be more assured for his successor. Yet these men have never hesitated when war became the duty of the Nation, and always in these years the thought of our Presidents has been adequate preparedness for defense as one of the assurances of peace, but that preparedness must not exceed the barest necessity for defense or it becomes a threat of aggression against others and thus a cause of fear and animosity in the world."

"And there are other assurances of peace which have been devised in this room, advanced and supported by our Presidents over the past half century. Great aid has been given by them to the advance of conciliation, arbitration and judicial determination for settlement of international disputes. These are the steps which prevent war. Lately, we and other nations have pledged ourselves never to use war as an instrument of national policy. And there is another such step which follows with impelling logic from these advances. That is the reduction of arms."

"Some months ago I proposed to the world that we should further reduce and limit naval arms. Today we are engaged in a most hopeful discussion with other governments leading to this end. These are proposals which would preserve our national defenses and yet would relieve the backs of those who toll from gigantic expenditures and the world from the hate and fear which flows from the rivalry in building war ships and daily in this room do I receive evidence of almost universal prayer that this negotiation shall succeed. For confidence that there will be peace is the first necessity of human progress."

## LINDBERGH ARRIVES AT MIAMI AIRPORT

Miami, Fla. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife landed at the Pan-American airport at 1:25 p. m. Thursday, completing a flight from Charleston, S. C.

### Tomorrow

Wide World

Seated at the Rose. At His Right Is Dr. E. Rudderman. Edsel Ford Is at His Father's Left. The Two Boys in the Right Foreground Are Edsel Ford's Children.

## OIL BRINE HELD VALUED AGENT IN NEW BRANDS

**Chemist Discovers How  
Waste Product May Be  
Utilized**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oil field brine, bugaboo of the oil operators, is more valuable than oil itself for the chemicals it releases under a process developed and successfully proved by Dr. Otto V. Martin, youthful chemical engineer. He is completing here the second of a chain of plants that he hopes eventually will reach many important oil fields of the world.

Extraction of compounds from this waste water is accomplished by a series of processes which remove, in order, the magnesium, ammonium monoxide, bromine, iodine and calcium chloride. After refining and purifying them, these products are taken individually and broken up for recombination into still more varied compounds.

Proximity to huge natural gas resources makes still another development possible. Many of the chemicals produced can be combined with natural gas to make other chemicals and gases.

As a result of tests of salt water in different parts of the world, one plant is being operated at Sand Springs, Okla.; others are being started in Colombia, South America; Ontario, Canada, and Lovell, Okla., while locations are being considered in the Santa Fe Springs district in California, in eastern Ohio, and in central Kansas oil fields. Chain store methods will be adapted to a chain manufacturing system, Mr. Martin says.

The unit built here consists of 10 500-barrel tanks, and is employed mostly in extraction of calcium chloride. Situated in the heart of the new Oklahoma City oil field, now producing upward of 50,000 barrels of oil daily, the Martin plant begins to resemble a huge tank farm with its tanks and settling basins.

The brine is "dirty cheap." In some cases Mr. Martin has been paid for taking it away. Natural gas from adjacent gas wells furnishes heat minimum cost. Hence, the cost of production is almost negligible, aside from labor.

Since freight is an important item, plants are located as near the market as source of supply will permit. "Feeder" plants, which will concentrate the brine about 12 times and send it to central units for finishing, will be located near the principal points of operation, Mr. Martin says.

The young chemist responsible for this development is only 31 years old. Beginning the study of chemistry at 12, when he entered college, he followed it through the University of Arkansas, Hendrix College, Georgia Institute of Technology and University of Chicago. He was active in the chemical warfare division at Washington during the war, and has been consulting and operating engineer in industrial laboratories over the United States since D. O. Mungen, associated for a number of years with Mr. Martin, will have charge of the plant here.

**Merit Wanted First  
in Naming Teachers**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—Charges that appointments to higher posts in the New York school system are based upon political and religious affiliations, rather than the candidates'

**Strike on Skyscraper 'Mart' at Chicago  
Offset by Development of Novel Devices**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Time lost by a strike of structural steel workers has been more than made up by the development of novel machinery in the construction of the giant Merchandise Mart, "world's largest building," which is going up between Wells and Orleans Streets at the Chicago River.

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1929

## GROCERS MOVE TO BAR PACKERS IN RETAIL TRADE

**National Association Votes  
to Oppose Lifting of Con-  
sent Agreement**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Declaring that "the American spirit of independence" demands that the food distribution of the United States be kept from becoming a meat packers' monopoly, the American Wholesale Grocers' Association, in a special convention here, unanimously opposed any modification of the so-called packers' consent decree, and sounded a national call for funds to fight the proposed change.

Resolutions were passed, pledging the association to "resist a monopoly that would react to the detriment and injury of the public."

"We urge every wholesale grocer to render support, financial and otherwise, in our effort to defeat the proposed modification of the decree," the resolution concluded.

The proposal for national fund for legal and other expenses followed. Officials said the fund probably would be set at more than \$500,000. Passage of the resolutions followed an address by J. H. McLaurin of Washington, president of the association, in which he criticized attempts of the "big four" packers to obtain a modification of their agreement not to enter into the retail distribution of their products.

"If the packers are allowed to resume their monopoly, they will quickly put out of business all their wholesale competitors, and, if allowed to establish retail outlets, will sooner or later eliminate their retail competitors as well," Mr. McLaurin said.

The public can certainly be more safely served and protected through channels of distribution by 4,000 wholesale grocers and 40,000 retail grocers than by the four meat packing industries."

Sentiment for national opposition against changing the decree was apparently virtually solid in the convention, despite full page advertisements inserted in Memphis newspapers over the signature of F. Edson White, president of Armour & Co., appealing to the delegates to consider modification, because the "interest of the public must come first."

**RADIOCASTERS STUDY  
ENGLISH ENUNCIATION**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Turn the produce of Australian vineyards into a very pleasant and nourishing food instead of into a very questionable drink, was the advice given by Dr. Jules C. Demarquette, a professor of social economy in Paris, before a meeting here of the Women Citizens' Campaign Committee for No-License, sponsored by the Victorian Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Dr. Demarquette declared that in Europe, with the growth of feeling against alcohol, California was doing a more profitable trade in raisins than it had ever done in wine.

He said that the chief need was the education of the individual in the true facts. Prohibition without education could not function satisfactorily.

Referring to the liquor poll which is to be held in Victoria in 1930, the speaker went on to say that the time had come to regard the question of local option and temperance as of international importance.

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and Telegraph Company**

## First to Cross New Viaduct



Anne Argo Leads City Officials of Birmingham, Ala., Over \$250,000 Structure.

## OPTIMISM URGED ON STUDENTS BY PROF. HOPKINS

Dartmouth College Pres-  
ident Depreciates Cynicism  
and Discouragement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Reasonable optimism instead of discouragement and cynicism, is the mental attitude which Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, would have undoubtedly instilled in Addressing students and faculty in the exercises which opened the 1929 year, Dr. Hopkins asked what motivations of the outside world the students were going to accept as influential upon themselves—"the constructive or the destructive?"

Positive assurance that the con-  
structive attitude is the best way of  
approaching college and life was  
given by Dr. Hopkins. "All in all,"

he said, "men are more free than  
ever before to seek the truth and to  
accept governance of it in their own  
lives. More and more, despite appo-  
riate instances that would seem to  
dispute the statement, the world at  
large desires to know the truth. What  
more does the genuine intellectual  
need to give him inspiration and  
to breed reasonable optimism?"

Citing figures for 1928, showing  
that the undergraduate paid less than

50 per cent of the cost of their col-  
lege education at Dartmouth, Dr.

Hopkins said this fact causes facul-  
ties to give entrance preference to  
those students who will appreciate

their opportunities and make honest  
efforts to utilize them.

"The objective of the liberal col-  
lege," he said, "is to stimulate minds

to activity in consideration of pres-  
ent-day problems under restraint of  
lessons of the past and under spur  
of imagination as to the possibilities  
of the future."

Asia, the southerner will often  
make his "off" into "awf" an' his  
"often" in "awfen". The committee  
has decided on "off" so that "e-w."  
"gawn" and "clawth" will probably  
follow suit. Other stumblingblocks  
which are made clear are the words,  
incomparable, indissoluble, irre-  
fundable.

**BUREAU RE-ELECTS CHIEF**

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (P)—Kenneth Barnard of Detroit was re-elected president of the Affiliated Better Business Bureaus, Inc., at their fifth annual convention here.

**THREE PLANES OPEN  
NEW LINE TO MIAMI**

NEW YORK (P)—Three mono-  
planes carrying six passengers and a  
small cargo of express, took off from  
the Holmes airport on Long Island Sept. 19 for Washington, on the first leg of a flight inaugurating a New York to Miami (Fla.) air line for the  
Eastern Air Express.

Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Cam-  
den, and Columbia, S. C., Savannah,  
Ga., and Jacksonville, St. Augustine  
and Tampa, Fla., are other stops on  
the route which was mapped out  
recently by Clarence D. Chamberlin.

**ASUNCION, Paraguay (By U. P.)**

Paraguay will accept the good of-  
fers of countries whose delegates  
were members of the Conciliation  
Commission in Washington.

**ENRIGHT NOMINATED  
FOR NEW YORK MAYOR**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Richard E. Enright,  
one time Police Commissioner of  
New York, has just been nominated  
for Mayor by the Square Deal Party  
at a mass meeting convention in  
Town Hall. The fourth candidate to

be placed in the running for the  
mayorship.

**QUEBEC BAR VOTES  
TO ADMIT WOMEN**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUEBEC—Admission of women to  
the practice of law in Quebec has  
been "approved in principle" by the  
Bar Association of the province in  
annual convention here. Such admis-  
sion will require a modification of  
the existing law of the province.

It is believed that at the next ses-  
sion of the Quebec Legislature a bill  
to permit women lawyers will be  
introduced, and that, with the Bar  
Association favorable, it will pass.

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This unique display is so  
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Selling Securities of Both  
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Selling Securities of Both  
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Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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## HUMAN HONESTY BEST SECURITY, LENDERS AFFIRM

Loan Men in Convention Say  
35 Per Cent Borrow on  
Small Security

**BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT**

PHILADELPHIA.—The assumption that honesty is a universal human quality is the security behind \$369,000 in loans made to small borrowers in 25 states, according to speakers at the convention of the American Industrial Lenders Association here.

William Young, of Philadelphia, formerly president of the association, in the course of his address, declared that the small loan business throughout the United States reaches \$1,000,000 annually, but this figure includes 22 states which do not protect the borrowers by regulatory legislation and includes the business of the so-called "loan sharks" and salary buyers, which the association, according to Mr. Young, has been fighting for years in conjunction with the Russell Sage Foundation.

Figures collected by Mr. Young indicate that 85 per cent of the borrowing public patronize the small loan concerns, while the other 15 per cent are accommodated by the banks. The old adage, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," Mr. Young said, is not taken seriously by the American people, for, consulting his statistics, he found that there are 85,000,000 borrowers in the United States who are unable, because of lack of proper security, to obtain loans from banks.

Talks were also given by James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor; Dr. Hugh P. Baker, manager of the trade association department of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Lester Henderson of New York, director of the department of remedial law of the Russell Sage Foundation; and Franklin W. Ryan of Jersey City, vice-president of the National Cash Credit Corporation.

## HENRY FORD AGAIN ATTENDS SCHOOL OF HIS BOYHOOD DAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

what small child, especially in Dearborn, has not heard of the great industrialist?

Then came Henry Ford in person. He shook each tiny hand and gave a word of welcome. The observer felt sure the manufacturer took occasion to let his thoughts hastily run back to the years when he occupied a seat in the little old building, and to his schoolmates.

### Old Primer and Speller Absent

Hats and caps swung from pegs that once held headgear of another style era, and tiny feet rested beneath the old-fashioned wooden desks that once knew only bare feet, dusty and grass-stained from scamperings through the fields and woodlands. But here the shades of yesterday faded for the books on the worn

writing boards were not the primer and speller of that distant day.

Instead of arithmetics by Daybell, Colburn, Smith, and Alden; grammar by Smith, Brown, Murray and Kirkham, with National Philosophy, Watkins' Dictionary and the McGuffey Readers, the children will study the fresh, sparkling works that the finest of America's modern educational structures has produced. Instead of the lean, prim schoolmaster adept with willow switch, we have presiding Earl S. Nelson, former instructor at Henry Ford's Trade School and once a teacher of rural schools of Bad Axe, Mich.

The Scotch settlement school formerly stood at what is now Warren and Asbury Avenues, Detroit. Then it was far in the country, for Detroit of that date was only a cluster of buildings south of Grand Circus Park. The school reconstructed is called a perfect reproduction of the old structure. Kerosene lamps with brightly polished reflectors, serve on dark days and the building is heated by an old wood stove. But the pupils are brought to the schoolhouse by motorbus instead of horse and buggy—those who do not walk.

### Duck-on-the-Rock Is There

In the days of old the pupils were segregated, boys seated on the right and girls on the left, with the smaller children in front, graduating in size and age back to the rear. The playgrounds were likewise separate. The hand bell is one used by the schoolmaster presiding in 1889, who got \$30 a month and "boarded around." The large bell that calls the children from play is one selected from Mr. Ford's antiques with a tone as near like the old bell used in Mr. Ford's school days as it was possible to procure.

The very rocks that Mr. Ford and companions used to play "duck-on-the-rock" with are preserved in the back yard. They were heavy rocks too, for one slipped in the olden days, and dislodged a brick from the school foundation. The boys who went to school with Henry Ford will never forget that. Some of them attended the old school.

A duplicate of the old stove rests on its brick foundation, as it did in days of yore. One of the older men, once a schoolmate of Mr. Ford's, recalled the kind of stove used in that time. The Detroit Stove Works' ancient catalogues pictured the heating devices of long ago. To a list of customers who had received the last of the old stove inquiries were sent out, and at last one of the old heaters was located in an obscure village in northern Wisconsin. This stove was purchased, built up in spots and installed in the school.

The pupils of today attend the old school, though a special arrangement made with the school board of District 7, whereby it is assured the children will receive as good, if not better, training than they would receive in the other schools.

The school will form one of the most important points of the quaint old American village, which is rapidly taking shape here. Soon travelers will sup in the old tavern, workers will operate the saw and grist mills and the old village will be filled with living men and women. But none of these activities will seem more natural or human than the daily call of the old school bell as it peals its summons.

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## Living Is Snug Under the Heavy 12-Inch Thatch



## PENSION BILLS TO PLAY VITAL ROLE IN ALBANY

### Labor Legislation Increases Attention on Matter of Providing for Indigent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Legislation providing pensions for indigent workers is being adopted increasingly throughout the United States and Canada, and will be an important issue at Albany when the Legislature meets, according to speakers at a conference of the American Association for Labor Legislation, just held at the Women's City Club.

Pension systems are working successfully in seven provinces of Canada, the speakers declared, and 10 states and Alaska have recently adopted similar legislation. They called attention to the moderate cost of the systems and declared that such provision mitigates the difficulties confronting workers whose occupations have been absorbed by changed industrial conditions.

The British Columbia Old-Age Pension Act has been in effect two years. E. H. S. Williams, chairman of the British Columbia Compensation and Pension Board, said, "and the cost for the second year, with over 4000 dependents receiving pensions, is about \$1,000,000, one-half of which is reimbursed to the Province by the Federal Government. Funds come entirely out of public taxes. Administration is local and the cost very low, about 1½ per cent."

Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the Labor Law Association, described the provisions of the British Columbia pension law as "very similar to those of the standard bill proposed during the past six years by the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the American Association for Labor Legislation in this country."

"The creation of an official commission this year, under the chairmanship of State Senator S. C. Masnick," he said, "to recommend legislation on the subject in New York State, however, makes consideration of the best form of administration of old-age assistance a vital matter here."

At the convention, husbands of members were accorded recognition. Their name, B. I. L., is not a secret however. It was given by H. Williams, husband of Mrs. Lulu Williams, who joined in '69 and stands for "Brothers-in-Law." Mr. Williams proved his unwavering devotion to P. E. O. by giving \$1000 to Cotter College at this convention.

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MAKES MILK TASTE DELICIOUS  
on your pantry shelf mark you as a person of discriminating taste. There is no substitute for the best.

Use 1/2 teaspoonful and a little sugar to a glass.

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James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, declared in addressing the American Industrial Lenders' Association in annual convention here.

The Secretary brought a message from President Hoover urging members of the association to work for "any legislation that might benefit the country." He said Hoover had accomplished more in his first six months in office than any of the three presidents under whom he had served had done in the same period.

## Farm Board Lends \$500,000 on Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Farm Board has approved a loan of \$500,000 to the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Association of Grand Forks, N. D. The loan is supplemental to one already granted by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul, Minn.

The advance will be 10 cents a bushel on wheat held by the association, with a provision that the combined sums, obtained from the Intermediate Credit Bank and the Farm Board, shall not exceed \$1 a bushel.

The board said this association was

the first to qualify for the supplemental loans which the Farm Board has announced it was to make to co-operative grain growers' associations.

## BRITISH WANT ACTS IN OPIUM ISSUE

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—The rejection by the fifth commission of a committee of inquiry into the causes of the failure of the Geneva convention to give the results expected in the opium traffic, was due to objection by the British delegation, which wanted acts and not words.

France supported the British proposal for a conference of manufacturing powers. Dr. Wu, China, pleaded that the consuming countries should be presented at an opium conference, for the opium question was more important to consumers than producers.

ILLINOIS TAX LITIGATION ENDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Litigation extending over a period of nine years and involving \$1,117,392 closed here when 88 insurance companies incorporated outside of Illinois turned over this amount in taxes on premium receipts within the State to local government bodies before David M. Brothers, circuit judge.

Wheat and rye are used in thatching; wheat is considered better than rye because in dry weather the rye is very brittle and breaks easily. The thatch is laid on by hand in uniform lengths of about 3½ to 4 feet, with the assistance of a spittle. The courses are secured by wire laid horizontally across them and pegged in.

Thatching is neither simple nor cheap. It takes a thatcher about a month to roof a small cottage. A skilled thatcher's wages are generally 10s. a day.

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## NEW ENGINEER HEAD INDORSES FLOOD CHANGE

Mississippi Control Work to Undergo System of Decentralization

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON** — Brig.-Gen. Lyle Brown, named Chief of Engineers by President Hoover to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, retired, wholeheartedly endorses the Hoover plan to reorganize the program of flood control and engineering work.

Upon Brigadier-General Brown devolves supreme responsibility, under the President, to tame the Mississippi, and to materialize any scheme for a St. Lawrence waterway that can be negotiated with Canada.

General Brown came to Washington from Panama, not knowing the honor in store for him; read Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus* on the voyage as an alternative to worrying over what the trip was about, and now finds himself in complete accord with the President's sweeping plans for reorganization.

Following conversations with the President, General Brown defined the reorganization plan as a system of decentralization, designed to organize the army engineer work "by the job rather than by the district or locality."

"I believe the Hoover plan of reorganization is absolutely sound," said General Brown. "It is my task to do what the commanding officer says, and in this instance it will be found that a greater measure of efficiency will be secured by naming three engineering officers with direct responsibility for the three huge projects before the Government."

Mr. Hoover will consult with General Brown on the appointment of the three army officers. One will direct new flood control work on the lower Mississippi, the second improvement of the upper Mississippi, the Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and other tributaries, and the third the work in the Great Lakes and the development which may be undertaken on the St. Lawrence waterway. Each project will require an amount of construction greater than that in the Panama Canal.

The man who will be at the head of all these undertakings is a rough and ready army officer, 57 years old, receiving about \$9000 annually. He will supervise expenditures of approximately \$100,000,000 annually. The equivalent pay in private life of the general would easily run as high as \$100,000. But General Brown is satisfied. Men in the army do not think about pay, he told an interviewer. There are other compensations, among them the feeling of public service which they render.

Dressed in the plainest of black civilian suits, with soft collar and plain black tie, the man who heads the head of all Uncle Sam's military construction work and flood control program, is simple, plain-spoken and direct. With the nominal

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## Republican Leaders Swing Into Line on Tax Publicity

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee, moved that the committee make public the list and by a 10 to 4 count his motion prevailed.

Voting in opposition were two Republicans and two Democrats, though both the latter had voted for the original resolution. Those in the negative were Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey; Samuel Shortridge (R.), Senator from California; William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Smoot explained his position on the ground that he had received numerous communications as to the nature of the list and therefore had come to the conclusion that it would be best to make them known. From other sources the information was forthcoming that Republican leaders reversed themselves on the matter because they wanted the interested parties to "know that they were being scrutinized."

The intimation was also made in Republican quarters that it was likely that they would complete a list of their own. Such a list, it was said, could be expected to include large and profitable farm organizations.

From the Democratic side further evidence was disclosed showing the lack of unity among them on the various phases of the tariff issues. Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, seeking a higher tariff on silver, let it be known that he deemed the time past "when it would be practicable, if not impossible, to limit the consideration of tariff revision to any special products or articles."

As a fellow Democratic member, Elmer Thomas, from Oklahoma, has a proposal up to confine the tariff revision to agricultural items. Mr. Pittman's announcement indicated that the Democrats unlike their Progressive allies were not united on the question, and as a result its chances for approval fade.

Practically every schedule in the tariff is represented on the prepared list, which follows:

National Biscuit Company, New York.  
Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls.  
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Long Island City.  
Newton Wool Scouring Company, New York.  
Philadelphia Wool Scouring & Carbonizing Company, Philadelphia.  
Star Carbonizing Company, Woonsocket, R. I.  
A. D. Windle Company, Millbury, Mass.  
W. Windle Company, Millbury, Mass.  
Somerville Woolen Company, Somerville, Conn.  
Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn.  
National Silk Dying Company, Paterson and Dundee, N. J., and Allentown and Williamsport, Pa.  
Towner Blumenthal & Co., Inc., Shelton, Conn., and South River, N. J.  
Susquehanna Silk Mills, Marion, O.  
B. Edmund David, Inc., Paterson, N. J.  
Hess, Goldsmith & Co., Kingston, Plymouth, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
Schwenbach, Huber & Co., Decatur, Ala.  
Texas Sugar Refining Corporation, Texarkana, Tex.  
Western Sugar Refining, San Francisco.  
United States Sugar Corporation, Belmore, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y.  
American Viscose Company, no address.  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Wilmington, Del.  
Tubize Artificial Company, no address.  
Industrial Rayon Corporation, no address.  
American Carbon Corporation, no address.  
Belamore Corporation, no address.  
Acme Rayon Corporation, no address.  
Skeneando Corporation, rayon, no address.  
American Bemberg Corporation, no address.  
American Enka Corporation, no address.  
American Thread Company, Milwaukee.  
Columbia Sugar Company, Bay City, Mich.  
Continental Sugar Company, Detroit.  
Franklin Sugar Company, Colorado Springs.  
Garden City Company, Colorado Springs.  
Great Western Sugar Company, Denver.  
Gunison Sugar Company, Salt Lake City.  
Holland-St. Louis Sugar Company, Toledo.  
Kelly Sugar Corporation, Colorado Springs.  
Layton Sugar Company, Layton, Utah.  
Los Alamitos Sugar Company, Los Angeles.  
Menominee River Sugar Company, Menominee, Mich.  
Midwestern Sugar Company, Belmond, Ia.  
Michigan Sugar Company, Saginaw, Mich.  
Mt. Clemens Sugar Company, Bay City, Mich.  
Union Sugar Manufacturing Company, Sugar City, Colorado.  
Ohio Sugar Company, Ottawa, O.  
Rock County Sugar Company, Bay City, Mich.  
Spartans Sugar Company, San Francisco.  
Springville-Mataponi Sugar Company, Springville, Utah.  
Toledo Sugar Company, Saginaw, Mich.  
Union Sugar Company, San Francisco.  
Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, Salt Lake City.  
Parke Davis & Co., Detroit.  
Celluloid Corporation, New York.  
Du Pont Viscose Company, Wilmington, Del.  
F. W. Woolworth Company, Toledo.  
Owens Sheet Glass Company, National Carbon Company, Jersey City.  
National Plate Glass Company, Detroit.  
Standard Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh.  
Vacuum Oil Company, New York.  
Fimacor Products Corporation, New York.  
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.  
Davidson Chemical Company, Baltimore.  
American Window Glass Company, Kane, Pa.  
American Plate Glass Company, Kane, Pa.  
Arco Electric Company, New York.  
New Hampshire Mica & Mining Company, Keene, N. H.  
States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, Boston.  
Anaconda Copper Company, Anaconda, Mont.  
General Electric Company, New York.  
Republic Iron and Steel Company, Youngstown, O.  
American Rolling Mills, Inland Steel Company, Chicago.  
Central Alloy Steel Corporation, Massillon, O.  
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Racine, Wis.  
which Portland Cement Company, Certain-teed Products Company, New York.  
American Hardware Company, New Britain, Conn.  
American Type Founders Company, Jersey City, N. J.  
The Antimony Products Company, B. H. Baker & Co., New York.  
Davis Warner Arms Corporation, Norwich, Conn.  
Eagle Pencil Company, New York.

Argon and Pekin, Ill., Kansas City, Mo. and Edgewater, N. J.  
Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.  
General Chemical Company, New York.  
Gilliland Company, Cleveland.  
Grasselli Chemical Company, Inc. (subsidiary of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington).  
Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.  
Koppers Company of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh.  
Star Pin Company, Derby, Conn.  
Union Pin Company, Winsted, Conn.  
Browning Arms Company, Ogden, Utah.  
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Youngstown, O.

Elgin National Watch Company, Elgin, Ill.  
By-Products Coke Corporation, Chicago.  
Gillette Safety Razor Company, New York.  
Hamilton Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.  
Illinois Watch Company, International Paper Company, Port Huron, Mich.  
Otis Steel Company, Chicago.  
Scoville Manufacturing Company, Oakville, Conn.  
Riordan Manufacturing Company, Naugatuck, Conn.  
Delong Hook & Eye Company, Philadelphia.

Shouse Says Tariff Bill  
New \$1,000,000,000 Load

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—The assertion that the administration tariff bill would raise the cost of living to American consumers "somewhere between \$700,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000," was made here by Jouett Shouse, chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee. He was here in conference with Kentucky party leaders.

"Our executive committee's activities have been principally in the direction of doing what we could to oppose the enactment of the most extortionate tariff bill that it has been sought to put over on the country," said the statement.

"I would remind you that during the campaign there was no thought of any general tariff revision, still less any suggestion of a rise all along the line."

The Democratic chairman said President Hoover's call for the extra session of Congress "afforded the opportunity, which was taken full advantage of, for a general tariff raid."

The administration leaders raised the duties in nearly 1000 schedules, shutting off any chance to curb the looting by gag rules unparalleled in the history of Congress.

The most effective means of combating the "iniquitous levy," said the chairman, appeared to be the broadcasting of the opinions and findings of those who are opposed to the measure. "That we have made no mistake in our policy," said the statement, "is indicated by the circumstance that 90 per cent of the press of the United States, regardless of party affiliations, is denouncing the bill."

"Perhaps the best index of the effect of the campaign is the vote the other day of 51 to 27 by which the Finance Committee was directed to get the income tax returns of the corporations which are asking for increased protection." If those income tax returns show that these corporations have been making more money than at any time in their history the last vest over the character of the tariff raid will be torn aside.

Mr. Shouse said that "it looks now as if the so-called flexible tariff provision of the measure will be forced out of the bill by the efforts of the Democrats."

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—An engineering study of the Port of Philadelphia by a committee of representative figures in the city's industrial and economic structure has been proposed by the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the port tonnage survey which has been completed recently. The city will help and the aid of the United States Government will be sought.

"The Chamber of Commerce executives believe that Philadelphia as a port has a definite position in foreign and domestic trade, and this position must be maintained and strengthened," said George W. Ellwood, general secretary of the chamber, in outlining the purpose of the survey.

"It is the feeling of these executives, however, that in a question of such importance the proper preliminaries must be in hand before the public is faced with an issue that will require the very best and most comprehensive plan that can be devised."

"At the conclusion of the survey we hope to be in possession of a report and plan that for the first time will definitely establish the real value of the port and settle once for all the direction in which the port should be developed."

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## AIR MAIL LINES FORGING LINKS IN WORLD AMITY

Herbert Hoover Jr. Reports Advances in Radio's Aid to Fliers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A prediction that international airmail and express service will be started within a year was made to the National Air Traffic Conference here by Dr. William Adler, financial director of the German Lufthansa Air Corp ration.

This organization has already made arrangements with most of the neighboring countries for such a service and plans a transatlantic route starting from Germany, thence across Spain, the Canary Islands to Pernambuco, Brazil and north to the United States.

The Deutsche Lufthansa now operates a subsidiary airline between Ecuador and Colombia, and Dr. Adler said plans for a connection to North American lines had been considered.

"We hope that the establishment of these connecting air lines across the Atlantic and between the Americas will be another link in the chain of international good will," Dr. Adler said. "The air lines of Europe are the greatest single factor in the development of an international political situation suggesting such things as Briand's United States of Europe."

"As we develop a world-wide transport system, we have more and more need for uniform currency, and even an international language; it makes plain the need for economic union."

Novel inventions, including a device for picking up mail "on the fly," shared honors with aviation's old friend, radio, at the closing sessions of the conference. The mail "pick up" arrangement, which is to replace the old intricate catapulting equipment, will be ready for general use within a few months, it was reported.

Radio, keeping the flier informed of weather conditions and guiding him to his destination, was regarded as the chief immediate agent leading to faster and more reliable air

travel. The report of the committee on radio and communications, headed by Herbert Hoover Jr., told of past accomplishments and future plans in this field.

Effective receivers for beacon use have been developed by several manufacturers, young Hoover's committee reported. As transport lines are establishing their own chains of ground stations, the addition of this tremendous factor of safety is fast becoming a fact.

The Committee on Airports advised that the time is here when many terminal city airports should be restricted to transport lines only. Air schools and indiscriminate private flying over such ports add to the hazards and cut down flying time. Central or closest-in ports should be passenger stations only; hangars, shops and serving facilities should remain at outlying fields, the committee stated.

The Committee on Publicity and Advertising, headed by G. E. Everett of Transcontinental Air Transport, deplored "stunt" aviation in its report. The so-called heroics of flying merely clutter real progress, it was charged. Airports should be international centers and beauty spots, not merely grubby service stations for planes, a committee headed by W. A. Patterson of Boeing Air Transport reported.

## American Travel Agents Tour Abroad

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Fourty representatives of leading travel agencies of the United States recently started from Paris on a comprehensive educational tour of Europe which will end with a week's stay in Great Britain.

These men have been sent by banks, trust companies and travel agents to learn more about the business of "selling Europe" to their clients and customers. Although engaged daily throughout the year in travel work, not more than three or four of the party had traveled in Europe before.

Five weeks are being spent in touring France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Belgium. In each country the travel agents are being officially welcomed and accompanied by a representative of the Government.

The Travel Association of Great Britain will welcome the party when it arrives in London on Oct. 14.

## Of All New York's Statues, This One, to Mary Murray, to Honor Woman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—New York's marble-pedestaled multiform, commemorative of so many past events and persons that scarcely a square and open space is without its historical marker, has an omission. Marble and bronze and granite figures there are galore—a plethora of them—yet among them is "no monument to perpetuate the memory of any American woman's heroism or sacrifice—merely a bronze tablet or two to mark some hallowed spot."

So reports the Thirty-fourth Street-Midtown Association, and, to meet the lack, it has just announced plans to form a committee of representatives of patriotic and civic bodies in New York City to sponsor the erection at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street of a memorial to Mary Murray, heroine of the Revolution.

It is now 153 years since the wife of the Quaker merchant for whom Murray Hill was named opened her door to Sir Henry Clinton and his dashing brother, "redcoats" and pressed them to be her guests at luncheon. They stayed and, by dint of her charm and lavish entertaining, were for two hours forgetful of their intention to deploy and cut off some 4000 of Washington's troops, in retreat from the lower end of Manhattan, from the main body entrenched at Harlem Heights.

It was her memorable service, says the statement of the association, that permitted General Putnam and his men to regain the upper island and play an important part the following day in the successful Battle of Harlem Heights, fought where is now Columbia University. The proposed memorial would be adjacent to Mrs. Murray's home, the Grange, which was near to what is now Park Avenue and Thirty-Seventh Street.

Besides Mary Murray, the association would commemorate "all those

## PAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE TO AID NATIONS OF WEST

Natural Scientists Hold Initial Session—Allocating Cost of Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—While it is generally anticipated that the result of the first meeting of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, now in session here, will upon adjournment, have chiefly limited its activities only to matters of routine, statutes, regulations, and an organization program, the result will be the laying of a foundation upon which it is hoped and anticipated the nations of the Western Hemisphere will build a correlation of projects and international surveys of importance which the attending delegates will lead to a notable stimulus in geophysical, geodetic and historic researches relating between all the participating countries.

A close spirit of co-operation between the United States, Mexico, Central and South American countries has characterized the meeting. With seats reserved for them in the conference room at the School of Mines here, Argentina and Venezuela are up to the present the only nations of the new world as yet unrepresented at the meeting, where addresses have been heard from the American representatives in English, from the Brazilian delegation in Portuguese and from those of other nations in Spanish.

Pedro C. Sanchez, chief of the department of geographical and climatological studies of the Ministry of Agriculture, is presiding over the sessions, at which the United States is represented by Lawrence Martin of the Congressional Library, George B. Winton, professor of Latin-American history at Vanderbilt University, and Dr. William Bowie, representative of the National Geographic Society. The majority of the Central and South American countries are represented by their diplomatic envoys in Mexico City.

The advancement of natural science is the keynote of the meeting which delegates of the smaller West Indies and Central American countries are supporting with a like enthusiasm shown by representatives of the United States, Mexico and the

larger South American states. Mexico, because of its intermediary position between the United States, Central and South America and the United States, the chairman, Mr. Sanchez, announced, is grateful for the honor the establishment of headquarters of the institute here brings with it, and to further the success of the ultimate intelligent aims of the institute has selected a suitable site for the installation of the institute's directorate.

Up to the present, four major committees have been appointed. They are the executive committee, composed of American, Cuban, Brazilian and Honduran delegates, whose task it will be to select the governing body of the institute. The quota committee is called upon to establish the amount each national shall contribute toward meeting the financial obligations. A formulated program of this committee consists in assessing each nation \$10,000, plus \$250 for each 1,000,000 inhabitants of the respective countries; thus it is estimated that the United States will contribute the largest share toward the upkeep of the institute, which will meet in plenary sessions either every two or three years.

Delegates of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Haiti compose this committee. The committee of organization is composed of representatives of the United States, Cuba, Peru, Paraguay and Honduras. The fourth committee is the drafting committee, represented by Panama, Paraguay and Nicaragua.

Dr. Bowie's address to the delegates, in which he pointed out the value of natural science as a medium of international understanding was received with warm response by the Latin-American representatives, with particular approval being voiced at his suggestion that officials of the institute could not be re-elected to office.

GERMAN WAR DEBTS BUILD LISBON ARSENAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—Lisbon's new naval arsenal being built on the left bank of the Tagus will be a great improvement on the old one, situated in the center of Lisbon, the size and general condition of which have for years been condemned as inadequate.

Several hundreds of workmen are employed on the new building. German machinery sent to Portugal as part payment of the war debt has greatly contributed toward the rapid development of the work. Near the arsenal an embankment is being built. The arsenal is built on spacious and modern lines.

## PHILADELPHIA TO INVESTIGATE CITY'S PAY ROLL

\$50,000 to Be Spent to Analyze Wages Account of \$37,000,000

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The municipal government is being asked to spend \$50,000 to analyze, classify and survey a municipal pay roll that costs the taxpayers \$37,000,000 a year, and growing at the rate of \$1,000,000 annually.

The request comes from the Bureau of Municipal Research, which believes that such a survey will be of incalculable benefit to city budget makers, and at the same time make every city employee give a full day's work for a full day's pay.

A request for such a survey was made by the Mayor, Harry A. McMath, early this year in a special message to the City Council. He pointed out that the appropriation ordinances for 1929, for instance, showed 272 clerks at 18 different rates of pay, ranging from \$100 to \$4500 a year.

"There is no doubt," the Bureau's statement continues, "that the County itself would be one of the main beneficiaries of this classification and survey because that body must fix the pay of each of the 22,000 employees of the city-county government.

"Councilmen want to do this job fairly and intelligently, but it is manifestly impossible when pay roll requests come to them in meaningless and undependable titles. If the 272 so-called clerks were known by titles that actually indicated the class and grade of work each one was required to do, councilmen would be able to exercise some discrimination and could set standards for compensation for each grade of clerk, making the pay of all clerks conform to the standards set for their respective grades."

KENYA TO INITIATE NATIVE DAIRY TRADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Kenya Colony is making a new experiment in attempting to start a native (non-European) dairy industry. If successful, it expects to add £5,000,000 annually to the present wealth of that colony.

The European colonists dairy farming will be much assisted by the opening of the extension of the Tanga railway to Arusha. This is a large center of European settlement on both sides of the Kenya and Tanganyika boundary (though the line runs entirely through the latter) which will open up the highlands of Mount Meru.

## Eastern States Exposition Shows Substantial Progress

Exhibits at Springfield Illustrate Modern Solutions of Old Problems—Agricultural College Wins Trophy for Dairy Products

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Many evidences of the growth of the Eastern States Exposition as an institution that enlists the northeastern states in a common movement for progress and development are observed in the fair now in progress. At the luncheon of the governors, simple and informal in its nature, a note of sincerity and cordiality was struck that has been reiterated on various occasions through the week.

A bronze trophy has been awarded the Massachusetts Agricultural College team, which took the highest rank in judging dairy products.

The old church from Salisbury, N. H., was the scene on Wednesday of a Biblical pageant, "The Adoration of the Kings and Shepherds" given by 4-H Club members under the auspices of the New England Town and Country Church Commission.

The annual dog show opened with about 500 entries representing 40 breeds and including as many as 25 champions.

In the 4-H club building are impressive evidences of progress made through the week.

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**H**E OPENED an account as a compliment to an officer of the bank—as many accounts begin. It grew, evidently faster than he had realized. For one day the officer telephoned him that his balance was conceivably greater than his current need. The doctor was surprised. "You think I might well invest some part of it?" he asked.

A representative of The First National Corporation called on the doctor and gave him his second surprise. For instead of offering him a specific security he asked if he might review the list of stocks and bonds already owned. The surgeon gave him his list.

**A** WEEK LATER he received a written report recommending and justifying several changes and additions. He liked the changes, liked the idea of a balanced investment program, and liked the way the bank was taking hold of his affairs.

As a result all his stocks and bonds are held in the bank's custody today. Dividends are credited to his account, coupons are clipped, collected and deposited for him. Whenever the account reaches a specific figure, further purchases are made. Twice a year he receives a detailed statement. Once a year he signs his tax returns, which are made up for him by the bank.

In addition, he has nominated the bank

executor and trustee under his will; he goes to Europe every summer on steamship tickets procured by the bank's Travel Department; he carries the bank's Letter of Credit and Travelers Cheques; the bank's European representatives have given him material assistance on the other side; during his absence his silver is stored in the bank's vaults.

**T**HIS SURGEON is outspoken in his comment on the usefulness of the bank. If his advice were followed, every professional man in eastern Massachusetts would at once get in touch with an officer of The First National Bank of Boston, tell his financial story and say, "What can you do for me?"

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## NAVAL PARLEY AVOIDS ISSUE OF AUXILIARIES

**Ability to Turn Merchant Ships to War Purposes Long a Problem**

By JAMES L. WEST

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the underlying causes of the disruption of the tri-partite naval limitation conference at Geneva in 1927 has received comparatively little consideration in the public discussions of the present Anglo-American negotiations.

This is the question of naval auxiliaries—swift peace-time passenger liners capable of immediate conversion into six-inch gun cruisers and commerce raiders in time of war.

Great Britain has a preponderance of this type of craft, totaling in excess of 2,000,000 tons, with a ratio of some four or five to one as compared to the United States.

It is well established that this potential cruiser strength for Britain was the dominating influence in the thought of American naval experts in demanding for this country a large fleet of 8-inch gun cruisers both during the 1927 parley and the present Anglo-American negotiations.

White consideration of these auxiliaries never reached the point of open discussion at Geneva, the American delegates always had this in view, and they were of the firm opinion that it was the same consideration which moved the British in their insistence on limiting 8-inch gun cruisers to a very few, with the bulk of the cruiser fleet made up of 6-inch gun craft.

Since the small cruiser can carry only a limited number even of 6-inch guns, it would prove no match for a fast merchantman armed with half again as twice as many guns of the same caliber. Consequently the American naval opinion held to the 8-inch gun ship as the only permissible type, under the Washington armament treaty that could cope with the large and fast liners.

Prominently the Navy General Board believes the fleet of twenty-one eight-inch gun cruisers for

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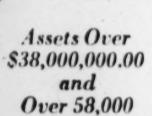
### COMPANY TO OPERATE 12 'CHAIN' HOTELS

NEW YORK (AP)—The proposed acquisition of 12 leading hotels in the United States and Canada was announced by a new company organized under the name of United International Hotels, Inc.

In addition to these hotels, the company will have management agreements and purchase options on other hotels, the total of these properties having a capacity of 10,351 rooms. Hotels involved in the plan are located in New York, Montreal, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Rochester, Erie and Harrisburg, Pa., Newark and Akron, O.

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## LIFE ON FARM SHOWS STEADY RISE SOCIALLY

**Good Roads, Telephone, Ra-**  
**dio, Automobile Do Much**  
**to Remove Isolation**

*Farm problems that affect city dwellers as well as farmers are interestingly set forth in six interpretative articles on modern rural conditions written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by the secretary of the American Country Life Association and editor of rural America. This is the last of the series.*

By BENSON Y. LANDIS

There are many new doors from the rural community to the world, and isolation has either passed or is passing in most sections of the United States. Good roads, telephones, radio and many other "doors" have brought far-reaching changes. There is more leisure, both because the machine age has made its entry and because rural people have come to want more time from work.

An interesting development is the way the agricultural press is urging visits upon farm families. It is common now for farm papers to organize tours for examination of national parks. It appears that these tours are well-organized and that the vacation idea is spreading.

In spite of many changes and the fact that rural life is much more satisfying than it was even a decade ago, many social handicaps remain.

The King's conference with the head of the Government is one of the few serious political discussions held since he arrived here for his summer holidays.

### Australian Pledges Aid

MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—In stating that the Australian Government was being kept closely informed of the Anglo-American negotiations, the Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, said the Government would gladly welcome every effort to take a further step toward naval disarmament. He declared Australia would give all the assistance possible.

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### Average Salary Is Small

The average annual salary of all teachers, supervisors and principals in rural communities is \$555, in urban communities \$1,178.

A few years ago the American Library Association found that more than four-fifths of our rural population did not have access to public libraries, whereas an equal proportion of the urban population did.

Several years ago the Department of Agriculture found that out of 165,000 representative home-makers on farms 120,000 had no vacation for a year.

"Hundreds of thousands of children" are at work on the 6,000,000 farms of the United States. The Federal Children's Bureau reports:

"Even in midwinter . . . the census of 1920 found more than 500,000 boys and girls from 10 to 15 years old working in agriculture. How many there may be when farm operations are at their height no one knows . . . The majority of the boys and girls reported in 1920 are engaged in agriculture (569,824 out of 647,309) were working on home farms. Still, many thousands were reported as hired laborers, and if the census count had been made at a rush season—for example, during the harvest months—the number would have been augmented by thousands of others."

Eighty-four per cent of these child workers are found in 12 states. The majority in these states work mainly in cotton and tobacco and on tenant farms.

Rural social improvement is being carried on in many different enterprises. There is a definite "movement for books" being led by the American Library Association, the granges, the extension workers, and others. The movement for books has recently been organized in 260 county libraries in the United States. During 1928, 17 county libraries were organized; during 1927, 20. The county library either has branches in local communities or sends its "bookmobile" from place to place in order to give rural people access to libraries.

Progress Has Been Steady

Constant progress has been made in rural education. Consolidation has gone on steadily, though obviously not all rural schools can or should be consolidated. Rural educators have put great reliance upon trained supervisors, who have wrought great things by encouraging and teaching our poorly trained rural teachers. Parent-teacher associations are very active in many areas. Rural school

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buildings are becoming better and better, and community uses of school buildings seem to be increasing.

There are stirrings in rural adult education. Some state leagues of women voters report great interest among rural women. Clubs among farm and village women are appearing in larger numbers and many have an educational purpose. Many of the women who studied the management of kitchens under federal home demonstration agents, have gone on to home beautification, child care and current events.

The problem of child labor in agriculture is being solved gradually by the improvement and enforcement of school attendance laws. Child labor in agriculture is not susceptible to the same sort of control as that in the cities. Farmers generally would have nothing to do with the children's amendment. They are apprehensive of any federal regulation of work in the farms.

Rural people and the agricultural press are generally supporters of prohibition as one means of making "the good neighborhood."

Rural electrification is increasing everywhere, with obvious social as well as economic results.

There is probably greater interest than ever in lightening the economic and housekeeping duties of the farm wife.

Some farm papers are promoting interest in more beautiful rural highways and urging the removal of roadside advertising.

There are now 32 national agencies which have rural specific departments or render specific services in rural social organization. The organization of the rural services of some of these agencies may be traced to the influence of the report of the Roosevelt County Life Commission.

Some of the best evidences of the social satisfactions of rural life come from the surveys which show the large numbers of people who are moving from town and city to the farm.

There has never really been an organized back-to-the-land movement in the United States, except perhaps among limited urban groups. Usually if one urges people to go to the land, they do not go. But the reports of the Department of Agriculture during the past two years contain the information that larger numbers of persons are moving from town or city to the farm. The figures indicate that about 1,000,000 to 1,400,000 such persons have migrated to the farm each year since 1922. This movement is largely overlooked because there is a movement away from farms that has been much larger.

Not So Many Leave Farms

During 1927 and 1928 the movements to the farm were so large, however, that the net decline of the farm population was much less than at any time for six or eight years. This is evidence that the satisfactions of farm life compare favorably with those of urban life for many people. In one Ohio township it has been found that 8.5 per cent of the wives of farmers were born in villages, town or city.

Recently the Department of Agriculture received personal statements from 1167 persons who left city, town or village for the farm. Their explanations for the reasons for this change are thus summarized by Dr. C. J. Galpin of the department:

"The outstanding fact about these persons is that 86.7 per cent had previously had farm experience. One-third and more of those who had had previous experience had owned farms before, and one-third had tried their hand at being tenants. These migrants had an average of 2.1 children to the family, classified as follows: 1.9 to families of owners, 2.5 to tenants, 2.4 to hired men. These were men in the early prime of life.

"About two-thirds of these migrants found that they could make a better living on the farm than in the city.

Let us summarize now the inducements which brought about the change from city, town or village occupation to farming: High cost of

living in cities weighed with those who became hired men on farms.

That they were tired of city life induced a considerable percentage of these people to seek the farm. The farm's offer of an independent life prevailed with others."

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buildings are becoming better and better, and community uses of school buildings seem to be increasing.

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There is probably greater interest than ever in lightening the economic and housekeeping duties of the farm wife.

Some farm papers are promoting interest in more beautiful rural highways and urging the removal of roadside advertising.

There are now 32 national agencies which have rural specific departments or render specific services in rural social organization. The organization of the rural services of some of these agencies may be traced to the influence of the report of the Roosevelt County Life Commission.

Some of the best evidences of the social satisfactions of rural life come from the surveys which show the large numbers of people who are moving from town and city to the farm.

There has never really been an organized back-to-the-land movement in the United States, except perhaps among limited urban groups. Usually if one urges people to go to the land, they do not go. But the reports of the Department of Agriculture during the past two years contain the information that larger numbers of persons are moving from town or city to the farm. The figures indicate that about 1,000,000 to 1,400,000 such persons have migrated to the farm each year since 1922. This movement is largely overlooked because there is a movement away from farms that has been much larger.

Not So Many Leave Farms

During 1927 and 1928 the movements to the farm were so large, however, that the net decline of the farm population was much less than at any time for six or eight years. This is evidence that the satisfactions of farm life compare favorably with those of urban life for many people. In one Ohio township it has been found that 8.5 per cent of the wives of farmers were born in villages, town or city.

Recently the Department of Agriculture received personal statements from 1167 persons who left city, town or village for the farm. Their explanations for the reasons for this change are thus summarized by Dr. C. J. Galpin of the department:

"The outstanding fact about these persons is that 86.7 per cent had previously had farm experience. One-third and more of those who had had previous experience had owned farms before, and one-third had tried their hand at being tenants. These migrants had an average of 2.1 children to the family, classified as follows: 1.9 to families of owners, 2.5 to tenants, 2.4 to hired men. These were men in the early prime of life.

"About two-thirds of these migrants found that they could make a better living on the farm than in the city.

Let us summarize now the inducements which brought about the change from city, town or village occupation to farming: High cost of

living in cities weighed with those who became hired men on farms.

That they were tired of city life induced a considerable percentage of these people to seek the farm. The farm's offer of an independent life prevailed with others."

Eighty-four per cent of these child workers are found in 12 states. The majority in these states work mainly in cotton and tobacco and on tenant farms.

Rural electrification is increasing everywhere, with obvious social as well as economic results.

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## BIG OHIO WORKS TO BE OPENED BY PRESIDENT

50 Movable Dams Make All-Year Barge Traffic Possible on River

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CINCINNATI, O.—When President

Hoover visits Cincinnati and Louisville, Ky., in October, to dedicate formally the \$118,000,000 Ohio River federal canalization project, 20 years in the building, he will view unique freight transportation system.

The Ohio River waterway freight system is now provided with a nine-foot all-year navigation stage. Along the 580-mile length of the broad Ohio are upward of 500 steam, oil and gasoline propelled towboats and fleets aggregating 5,000 or more barges and wooden barges hauling 21,000 tons of freight at a time, comparatively short hauls, in the main. These fleets only need combination rail-river rates, and more modern rail-river terminals—counterparts of the airports—to develop the river to the fullest usefulness and a source of economy to other sections of the United States.

This situation, it is promised, will be brought to the President's attention when he dedicates the huge engineering work which, by means of 50 movable dams, has made all-year barge navigation possible on the Ohio. The project is called by federal engineers the greatest example of lock and dam construction in the world.

A tonnage graph issued by the office of Col. H. B. Ferguson, division engineer here, shows that 1,413,216 tons of iron and steel were moved on the Ohio River last year and that basic tonnage of about 400,000 tons moved the entire length of the river and beyond. This is the only commodity moving any long distance.

It is revealing to note the size of the steel towns operating on the river today. Puffing to boats, no bigger than any one of the 18 or 20 barges they haul, appear to handle 13,000 or 20,000-ton loads with utmost ease. Each barge carries 1,000 tons of steel rails, structural iron and various products of the Pittsburgh mills. When it is considered that the largest gondolas or steel railroad cars carry a maximum of 60 tons, it is realized that these snorting little boats are hauling tonnage equal to that of five or ten trainloads.

This, then, is the present situation with unrestricted navigation of the Ohio River practically accomplished.

From Pittsburgh to Cairo, cheap transportation has been achieved—and to a certain extent from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, via the Mississippi, as far as markets permit. But it is in the transshipment possibilities that the greater usefulness of river canalization lies.

Plans for celebrating the completed canalization of the Ohio are well advanced. A river pageant starting Oct. 11 at Pittsburgh, with an

historical display of the progress of navigation and appropriate addresses, is to begin the program. The steamer Cincinnati, "Queen of Western Waters," the finest packet that ever operated on the Ohio, will be the flagship of the fleet which will travel from Pittsburgh to Cairo. President Hoover will dedicate the Ohio River monument being completed in Eden Park, to the honor and memory of the pioneers for river improvement.

## Women Gain More Influence at Geneva

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Great Britain is the first member State to send two women, Mrs. Helena Swanwick and Mrs. Mary Hamilton as delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Women have always attended the meetings of the Assembly, thanks largely to the watchful interest of the International Council of Women and the International Woman Suffrage Alliance who met in conference in Paris at the time of the signing of the League Treaty, and agreed that the League positions should be open equally to men and women. That was in 1919. In 1922 Great Britain sent Mrs. Constance Tennant, its first woman representative, while Mrs. Dale came from Australia.

Up to the present time the women who have formed part of the official delegations have dealt almost exclusively with those problems as are dealt with by the Fifth, or Humanitarian, Commission which is concerned with the protection of women and children, the opium traffic, and the like. Now it is anticipated that one of the two British delegates, Mrs. Swanwick, will deal with the Third (Armaments) Commission thus taking part in a sphere of work which has hitherto belonged almost entirely to men. Mrs. Swanwick is well qualified to fill such a position. She is not a newcomer to the League, since in 1924 she formed part of the first Labor delegation to the Assembly. She is an experienced writer and lecturer, a former editor of "The British Affairs," a president of the British section of the Women's International League, and a present member of the Institute of International Affairs.

## 'Legality' Sought in Spanish Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The main topic of conversation in Spain today is how to get back to a normal régime, to "legality" as it is officially termed.

It seemed, a short while ago, that a big step had been taken toward a reconciliation with the old politicians; and that thereby a solution might have been found for the Dictator's chief problem, a suitable successor. But the hand he held out has been rejected, the ex-cabinet ministers declining to collaborate in the National Assembly on the terms offered. While they were to enjoy liberty of speech in the sessions, the Government reserved the right to

silence them when they returned from their visit to Poland.

The old Manchester is departing, quietly yet rapidly, and a new city is taking its place. Even the gloomier areas of the city are beginning to assume new airs of dignity and distinction. And the new areas on the outskirts of what was the old city are among the most charming of the many new housing projects that have been established in England since the close of the world war.

Among some of the magnificent structures which have reared their heads in Manchester in recent years, is the Ship Canal building in King Street, Arkwright House, and Bridgehouse Hall, all structures housing great commercial concerns. Work is now proceeding on a new business home for the Manchester Guardian and the Manchester Evening News, and the structure bids fair to rank among the finest press buildings in the country.

Stores and department houses are showing similar enterprise in erecting handsome buildings of distinctive architectural quality. One concern, Kendall-Milne, is preparing a structure whose architectural ideas were largely derived from the general public; the Co-operative Wholesale Society is erecting a new store for its bank business; and Rylands is building a massive new warehouse.

Rapid Development of Poland Expected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The Ministers of Commerce and Industry from Sweden and Estonia who have just returned home from their visit to Poland have expressed the opinion that Poland is destined to assume a dominant position in eastern Europe. The rapid economic development of the country has impressed them greatly and they consider that the growth of the port of Gdynia presages what the future of Poland and its economic power will be.

Other foreign ministers are expected to visit the National Exhibition in Poznan, including the Ministers of Industry and Commerce from Finland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, and France.

Plans for celebrating the completed canalization of the Ohio are well advanced. A river pageant starting Oct. 11 at Pittsburgh, with an

hothouses Get State Aid in Hamburg to Reduce Fruit and Vegetable Imports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—That extensive house cultivation is necessary in the agricultural districts of the State of Hamburg is recognized by the Hamburg Government, which has re-

cently promised to guarantee the interest on 1,000,000 marks for the construction of hothouses.

The loan will be placed at the disposal of farmers interested in the under-glass development by the Hamburg Savings Bank of 1827 and by the Hamburg Society for Horticulture, founded in October, 1928.

Amortization of these credits will extend over 10 years, with nothing to be paid toward amortization during the first three years.

During the three years interest will be only 4 per cent—the difference between the rate actually paid by the farmers and the usual rate being made up by a government allowance. The later rate will be 3 per cent.

In 1928, Germany paid 600,000,000 marks for fruit, vegetables and flowers imported into the Reich.

New York City September

The Fall lines are very beautiful, especially in gloves—both Kid and Chamoisette—with prices reasonable. A number of novelties at reduced prices—good for prizes.

Crest Novelty Shop

15 SUBWAY LEVEL GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL MISS L. DURYEE NEW YORK CITY

Authentic

Dangler Tailored clothes for men are unquestionably correct styles for afternoon.

\$1 to \$5.

New suits to set off the ties, from \$40.

Tuxedos, \$50 up; Full dress, \$60 up.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty Broadway at Warren Broadway at 13th St.

Herald Sq. at 35th St. New York City Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Tremont at Bromfield Boston, Massachusetts

Dangler TAILOR FOR MEN.

Imported Fabrics Exclusively

11 JOHN ST. Cortlandt 8590

## Far From the Grinding Traffic



Mt. Baker Lodge, About 60 Miles From Bellingham, Wash., and Built Through the Enterprise and Generosity of the Citizens of That City.

## Old Lumber Camp Raises \$500,000 to Build Lodge in the Cascades

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Travelers stopping at Mt. Baker Lodge in the newly opened Mt. Baker Forest, in the northern Cascades, are guests, not of one innkeeper, but of literally 650 landholders. Their host is the city of Bellingham, through which the traffic passes, few years ago only a sawmill town, now bustles with tourists.

Gen. Primo de Rivera is, therefore, said to be no nearer to forming a party captained by a leader who can succeed him. There is talk of a plebiscite in October, 1930, when the question of the new Constitution is to be submitted to the nation. By that time the new laws will, it is predicted, have been thoroughly discussed and ready for adoption. These seem not to grasp the importance of registering an independent vote. Yet without this foundation the Dictator, it is generally admitted, will be building on sand.

## Manchester Evolving a City of Much Charm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—For more than half a century Manchester has been looked down upon as a city begrimed with the smoke of great factories and as a commercial center without claims to beauty. This attitude is, however, changing.

The old Manchester is departing, quietly yet rapidly, and a new city is taking its place. Even the gloomier areas of the city are beginning to assume new airs of dignity and distinction. And the new areas on the outskirts of what was the old city are among the most charming of the many new housing projects that have been established in England since the close of the world war.

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ROGERS PEET COMPANY

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## BRAVES PUT PIRATES OUT

Cubs Clinch Title, Tying Giants for Most Pennants in National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Won	Lost	P.C.
Cubans ... 93	45	.660
Pittsburgh ... 92	46	.657
New York ... 75	63	.547
St. Louis ... 65	69	.500
Browns ... 62	72	.462
Philadelphia ... 62	72	.462
Cincinnati ... 61	74	.454
Boston ... 53	83	.376

RESULTS SEPT. 18

Boston, Pittsburgh, 4

Pittsburgh, Boston, 2

New York, 7, Chicago, 3

Cincinnati, 9, Philadelphia, 2

Although the Chicago Cubs lost their third straight game, Wednesday, to New York, 7 to 3, a defeat by Pittsburgh at the hands of the Boston Braves in the first game of a double header, entitled the last in the race, and the Cubs are declared the 1929 National League champions. The Pirates can now win all their remaining games and Cubs drop all theirs, and the standing will be close at the close of the season, which will be in favor of the Windy City team.

Not since 1918 has Chicago found itself a World Series contender. Not since 1918 have the Cubs won the National League title; the White Sox were the 1919 victors in the American League.

The clinching of the title is

the climax of a steady onslaught

on first place conducted by the Cubs ever

since Manager Joseph L. McCarthy took over the management in 1926. In

the first year as rile he brought the team from fourth place in 1926 to fourth place and for three straight seasons finished in that position.

### The Giants at 12 Times

By winning the 1929 championship, the Cubs go into a tie with the Giants for the largest number of pennants won by a National League team. Since 1912, the Cubs were the first to triumph in a National campaign, 1856 and from 1880 to 1882 inclusive, they won three straight pennants. They also won by Chicago in 1885, 1886, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1910 and 1918.

Manager Joe McCarthy has been one of the most popular managers in baseball.

As a minor league pilot he attracted attention with his teams which played good, steady baseball at all times and with Louisville he won titles in 1921 and 1925 and in eight other years.

In 1926 he became manager of the first division. He is, however, a great student of human nature, an amiable, yet firm pilot, who knows how to get the maximum ability out of his men.

There is no laxity in discipline on the club, yet the players like to perform for him and for McCarthy.

### Cuba Underlines Win

With another victory needed to clinch the pennant, the Cubs couldn't afford to produce it in three games, losing two straight to Brooklyn and losing one on Wednesday to New York. They had to depend on a loss by Pittsburgh. The Indians, however, did not want to end by any means. They topped one of their hardest rivals, the Phillies, three times in succession, but it remained for the last-place Boston Braves to rise to the occasion and defeat the Indians.

Although resting near the bottom or at the bottom most of the time in the last few weeks, the Indians have won a place in the spotlight several times by fighting in the downfall of several of the other teams.

This year, however, they had done little to attract attention, but their last bid for fame was successful, and the Cubs are today thanking them for aiding their quest and the Pirates are blaming them for stopping their march.

### Our Run Pirates Out

It was with the bare minimum of only one run that the Braves put the Pirates out of the title running and Brandt was that successful pitcher.

Lester R. Bell, who sees his position threatened with the obtaining of rotation from the Yankees, crashed

into the second accounting for three runs in that contest. The Pirates might have won, however, had they supported Kremer a little better in the field. Mize held the Braves safe in the ninth.

Honus' three runs for Chicago brought his total scores for the year to 16, a new National League mark, bettering Cuoyer's 14, made in 1925.

The Indians, however, set under-level Eise, that is, victories and nine defeats causes fans to wonder if the club could not have won the title had he taken control earlier. Now that their pennant hopes are shattered, the Pirates will now concentrate on keeping ahead of the fast-moving Giants who will have eight of their last 11 games. Wednesday's scores:

### AT CHICAGO

Innings ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Blake, Blake, Time—10, 38m.

### RESULTS SEPT. 18

Reading 13, Jersey City 4.

Reading 6, Jersey City 6 (8 innings).

Baltimore 4, Newark 3.

Baltimore 6, Newark 4.

### RUTGERS INCREASE SEATING CAPACITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Because

of the interest that sprang up in

several of the little-known schools

this year, however, they had done

little to attract attention, but their

last bid for fame was successful,

and the Cubs are today thanking them for aiding their quest and the Pirates are blaming them for stopping their march.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Kansas City ... 101

Toronto ... 90

Baltimore ... 88

Montreal ... 84

Buffalo ... 83

Winnipeg ... 79

Reading ... 65

Jersey City ... 48

RESULTS SEPT. 18

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Winning ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Baltimore ... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0

Batteries—Freight and Sukeforth;

McGraw, Dailey, Koupal and Davis; Lerman, Loring, pitcher; Koupal, Time—1h. 50m.

### RESULTS SEPT. 18

Reading 13, Jersey City 4.

Reading 6, Jersey City 6 (8 innings).

Baltimore 4, Newark 3.

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### RESULTS SEPT. 18

St. Paul, Columbus 2.

Minneapolis 4, Toledo 2.

Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 3.

Kansas City 6, Louisville 3.

### RESULTS SEPT. 18

CHICAGO 4—Four Chicago stations

have been granted permits to radiate details

of Wrigley Field home of the Chicago

Nationals. The chain systems are the

National Broadcasting Company and the

Chicago Broadcasting System, while the

Chicago stations are WBBM, WGN,

WMAQ and WCFL. Each station will

have a separate booth in the press box.

### MICHIGAN WINS ANOTHER

NAGOYA, Japan (AP)—The University of Michigan baseball team defeated the Nagoya team, 12 to 2, today. The visiting collegians had everything their own way. The score:

Michigan ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Nagoya ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Batteries—Kieger and Reichman; Na-

kan and Kida.

### CARDINALS BUY CLUB

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Negotiations are under way to which the Harrisburg franchise of the Pennsylvania League would be sold to the St. Louis National League Baseball Club.

## Playing the New Game of 'Code-Ball-on-the-Green'



W. F. Russell, Commissioner of Police for Chicago, Kicking Off at First Tee, While Dr. W. E. Code, Inventor of the Game, Is First Man on Left.

## Code-Ball-on-the-Green Is New Game Played in Chicago

### Twelve-Hole Course Laid Out in Cermak Park—Combination of Soccer Football and Golf Named for Inventor

Take Fifth Place by Superior Showing Against Rival Detroit Team

## SENATORS GET FINE BOX WORK

RESULTS SEPT. 18

St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2.

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.

New York 2, Cleveland 2.

Washington 2, Detroit 0.

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## BUILDING-BOARD PLANTS TO POOL DISTRIBUTION

Merger Involving Billion in Assets Effected by Large Corporations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A consolidation of distribution and manufacturing interests involving three corporations with business properties aggregating more than \$1,000,000,000 in assets, and affecting the building, paper, power, railroad, radio, mining, chemical and talking picture industries throughout this country and abroad has just been effected here.

The companies in the agreement are the Insulite Company of Chicago, the United States Gypsum Company of Minneapolis and the Johns-Manville Corporation of New York.

The transaction does not involve any exchange of stock and is viewed rather as a pooling of manufacturing and distributing interests between the companies. J. M. Kampf, general sales manager of the Insulite Company, who confirmed reports of the negotiations, said:

"Since the organizations have extensive foreign affiliations and conduct an enormous export business, the new combine will comprise a world-wide organization which, it was said in informed circles, will be one of the most diversified industrial consolidations in recent years."

The identities of the companies will in no way be affected by the amalgamation, Mr. Kampf emphasized. Each of the organizations concerned in the three-cornered deal will continue to operate under its separate management, but will be able to avail itself of the facilities of the other companies as specified in the terms of the agreement, he added.

The Insulite Company and the United States Gypsum Company will effect a complete consolidation of their distribution facilities throughout the United States and in all foreign countries. Certain of their producing units will also be available to both companies.

The Johns-Manville Corporation enters into the deal to the extent of permitting the Insulite organization to manufacture Johns-Manville insulating lumber west of the Allegheny Mountains.

The Insulite Company is a subsidiary of the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, one of a chain of industries sponsored by Buckau-Brooks Company of Minneapolis. The Insulite company has been engaged for 14 years in making insulation, a silicating board extensively used in modern industry. The corporation associated with it under the Buckau-Brooks ownership includes rail and water transportation enterprises, hydroelectric power plants, lumber mills, news print paper mills, and standing timber with a total valuation of more than \$100,000,000. Timber holdings of these organizations in the United States and Canada cover an area of more than 50,000 square miles.

**MILL IN BRISBANE NOW OBSERVATORY**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, QUEENS.—An observatory in Wickham Terrace is a reminder that settlement in this part of Australia is more than 100 years old, as the structure was erected in 1829.

Originally a windmill, the observatory was used for grinding maize grown by the prisoners, but the machine was badly constructed and the wind would not turn the fans.

For years every endeavor was made to remedy this defect, even the ground around the mill being cleared of its heavy timber to give the wind a clear run, but to no avail.

Eventually the windmill was used as an observatory, from which the arrival of shipping was announced to the residents of the town by means of gay streamers of bunting.

**YOUNG AVIATOR BRAVES WORLD ALONE IN THE AIR**

(Continued from Page 1)

ago to win the Hindenburg Cup offered to the man who made the best flight in a light airplane which would "raise the dignity of aviation." The way Baron von König commenced his flight is typical of the man. He had flown for only 17 hours in two years, that is less than an hour a month. This time even included his flying lessons. He had left off flying for a year and a half. He scraped enough money together to buy a light plane. It was a Klemm-Kaeflecker, a monoplane built by Klemm in south Germany, fitted with a two-cylinder 20-horsepower German Mercedes engine built by the Daimler works.

He intended to fly by night from Berlin to Moscow, and from there

**Investment Trust Idea Spreads Rapidly Into Multi-Billion Class**

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday. Instead of the little man buying 10 shares of stock, he buys investment trust shares and the trust managers take the accumulated money of all the little men to do the buying. The movements of trust issues challenge or surpass spectacular favorites known for years. An issue of the Securities Corporation General rose 330 points on the New York Curb Exchange in one day. A hundred point rise—and occasionally decline—is fairly common. But the investment trust securities, speaking broadly, have not yet had to withstand concentrated attack, or a long, declining movement. In the last four years of their history they have been constantly on the top of the list.

Passing for a moment from the trust of the trusts as discussed in the board rooms of New York banking houses, to a glimpse of their practice, the onlooker is left bewildered merely by contemplation. Evidently the trusts are the institutions vaguely foreseen for years; a new kind of financial colossus, of which the implications are too vast for measurement. They transgress so many conceptions of yesterday that the mind is a little bewildered in trying to comprehend them.

For instance, what has become of the Sherman and Clayton Act? Do they no longer apply, or did they ever apply to companies of this kind? For at least a decade it was a principle of American jurisprudence that great interests must not combine in a way to bring control into the hands of a few men. Yet that is exactly what the trust accomplished in an astonishingly effective manner.

**Banking Unmistakably Affected**

Meanwhile it is impressive that the older institution of banking has been unmistakably affected. The shadow of the investment trust falls farther in this particular than can be perceived.

The big city bank which recently engaged in setting up a chain of

south across the Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian Sea to Teheran, the capital of Persia.

He had never flown by night before. One of his friends suggested he should make a trial night flight. "But I don't want to wreck my machine beforehand," was von König's reply.

The distance from Berlin to Moscow is 1700 kilometers or almost three times the flying range of his small machine. So he had to leave all luggage behind in order to take with him as much gasoline as possible. Having spent all his funds on the purchase of the plane and insurance, he was likewise unable to take much money with him. So he started on what was to become a world flight with 40 marks or \$10 and a toothbrush.

After having reached Teheran, he decided to fly on to Karachi and from there to take a steamer back to Europe. He was earning a little money by writing articles on his flight and after he had landed in Teheran his friends began to advance him money on the 10,000 marks which he had won by winning the Hindenburg Cup. He was officially informed of his success later.

He reached Karachi after many adventures and his engine was in good working order he decided to cross northern India and to return to Europe from Calcutta. But when he got to Calcutta all available steamers to Europe had been booked up for the next three months. So he decided to continue his flight to Japan and across the United States and return to Europe from the American side. Thus his comparatively short hop to Persia grew into a flight around the world and nothing could be more characteristic of his enterprise and courage than the way this flight developed.

One of the most pleasing characteristics of Baron von König is his modesty. In a letter to his friend, Herr von Salomon, who is also a pilot, he wrote:

"It is too silly that I am flying alone because that forces me to use the word 'I' so much."

Anybody could have made this flight with a little good luck, he writes in another place.

Baron von König will continue his flight eastward until he reaches New York, whence he will return to Germany—one of the pioneers of this generation.

**MILL IN BRISBANE NOW OBSERVATORY**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, QUEENS.—An observatory in Wickham Terrace is a reminder that settlement in this part of Australia is more than 100 years old, as the structure was erected in 1829.

Originally a windmill, the observatory was used for grinding maize grown by the prisoners, but the machine was badly constructed and the wind would not turn the fans.

For years every endeavor was made to remedy this defect, even the ground around the mill being cleared of its heavy timber to give the wind a clear run, but to no avail.

Eventually the windmill was used as an observatory, from which the arrival of shipping was announced to the residents of the town by means of gay streamers of bunting.

**MYSORE TO APPOINT OWN COMMISSIONER**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The Government of My-

sore has decided to appoint its own

trade commissioner in London in

order to deal directly in the matter of purchasing its stores and selling the products of the state. The official will be not merely a medium through whom purchases and sales are effected in the most economical manner, but he will be expected to be on the alert for opportunities extending the state's trade.

There is good reason for the expansion of trade and industry in Mysore, which with its natural resources and its reputation for arts and crafts, is expected to profit greatly in the long run by the appointment of a trade commissioner in London.

He intended to fly by night from Berlin to Moscow, and from there

branches has, in notable cases, taken over other banks and chains of equal or almost equal size.

From an institution centered in one city the tendency is to cover suburbs and to the outer parts of the various states. Now it seems probable that these super-banks are to be brought under control of super-trusts, operating across the continent. Two of the big institutions of New York are named as the corner stones in a super-trust-banking combination soon to be announced.

Then what becomes of the medium-sized bank, or even the big banks, with or without branches? Or is it possible that their independent position ultimately will be sounder than that of the trust-controlled banks?

All of these problems and a dozen more throng about the investment trust. It is fairly plain that the custom of the trusts in advancing money during tight market conditions has seriously affected the institution of banking. Complaints of "corporation lending" often mean "investment trust lending."

No matter the direction of approach, the investment trust has achieved proportions and influence which its sponsors never expected. It is astonishing that such an organization could reach such a position by its swift, spontaneous growth.

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**KUPPENHEIMER SUITS for YOUNG MEN**

Top Coats, Too

Enjoy that "well dressed" feeling

**Besse Boynton Store**

21 Colony Street Phone 170

## Restoration Plan of Spanish Governor's Palace



Architect's Drawing of the San Antonio (Tex.) Building. According to the Tradition of Old Residents. At Present Only the Lower Floor of the Front Part of the Building Is Standing. Below—Miss Adina de Zavala, Who Is Backing the Project of Restoring the Spanish Palace in San Antonio, Tex.

### NEW ZEALANDER OPPOSES EFFORT TO LURE TOURIST

Says Catering Is Degrading Auckland—But Government Builds On

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Intervening in the Legislative Council in a motion for the construction of a road which would give access to magnificent scenery, Sir Francis Bell, one of the "elder statesmen" of the Dominion, who was a cabinet minister for many years, deprecated "this abominable demand for the advent of tourists to provide New Zealand with additional attractions" which evoked a chorus of disapproval. It is pointed out that tourists are good for trade, that even in Britain there is a movement to attract foreigners, and that material gain apart, New Zealand's isolation makes it desirable that a stream of people should come to her shores from overseas.

"New Zealand is a country for the New Zealander," said Sir Francis.

"If tourists like to come here well and good, but why on earth we should advocate a process by which every scenic resort where there is comfort for the New Zealander would be made more comfortable for the tourist from abroad, is the exclusion of New Zealanders who want to travel. I don't understand."

Sir Francis said the tipping habit,

so common with tourists, was almost forbidden to New Zealanders. It had been suggested that concrete and bitumen roads should be laid down for the use of tourists who, he said, provided money for no other class of community than publicans and photographers.

"The people of the Dominion don't get anything by way of revenue from them," he said, "and they are of no use to New Zealand. We ought to be hospitable to visitors from abroad, but when we should spend time and money in providing facilities for them I have never been able to understand. I think that such advocacy, on the ground of providing comfort for people who pay nothing to the revenue of the country, is degrading and contrary to the spirit of a free country."

Upset by Sir Francis Bell's attack, the Government of New Zealand is going on with its publicity campaign.

**RHODESIAN CAPITAL REMOVAL OPPOSED**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A great deal of mystery

surrounds the semiofficial announce-

ment that Northern Rhodesia's capi-

tal was to be moved from Living-

stone on the Zambezi to the central

highlands of the country in order to

suit the copper mining development.

The members of its Legislative

Council are strongly objecting, and

point out that if the colony united

with Southern Rhodesia, as is ex-

pected by many, Salisbury will be

its capital, while Livingstone would

then be in the right spot to act as

a sub-capital. There will also be

very great water difficulties, it is ex-

pected. The matter for the moment

remains in abeyance.

**LARGEST MOTOR YACHT TIRES UP AT NEW YORK**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Four fellowships per-

mitting students of architecture and

landscape architecture to travel in

America and abroad during the com-

ing year have been awarded by the

Foundation for Architecture and

Landscape Architecture at Lake For-

est, Ill.

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**New Fall Hats**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Smart Styles

New Colors

All Head Sizes

**SILVERMINE Tavern and Galleries**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

An Inn, beautifully furnished

with things of other days, and

also a gallery where prints,

paintings and objects of art are

on exhibit and for sale.

Here you may enjoy the furni-

# THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Mail Bag

**Spokane, Washington**

Dear Editor:  
For over a year I have been a constant reader of The Christian Science Monitor and the Mail Bag, enjoying the letters of Monitor readers the world over. That may be considered both "yes" for I have read those letters on the high seas, in South America, in Canada, Central American countries, and here at my home in Spokane.

I am now attending college at Washington State in Pullman, Washington, where I am studying radio engineering, but for two years following my graduation from high school I followed the call of my wanderlust, working at my profession as a radio operator.

One year I spent in an Eskimo village on the Kuskokwim River with five other white people, in this western Alaskan village, civilization had just started for the Eskimos. The north country with its long winter of ice and snow and endless nights, travel by dog team, mud houses, dogsleds, traps, and the ancient customs of the Eskimos made the year I spent in Alaska one of high adventure and priceless education.

Six months of the next year, I went aboard ship as radio operator. On this ship I saw Vancouver Island, Canada, the Panama Canal, New York and other east coast seaports. On another ship I visited all the west coast countries of Central America, Colombia and Venezuela in South America and Cuba.

The next six months I was behind the scenes in a broadcasting station as radio operator and then as an announcer.

I would be glad to correspond with somebody in Asia, Africa, north Africa and the South Sea Islands, particularly those who care to discuss the native customs, etc.

"Sunny Spokane" is known throughout the country for its wonderful climate, its myriad lakes and beautiful parks. We have a large municipal airport where an Air Circus is featured each year. Four broadcasting stations, two of which bring us chain programs from the southeast and West furnish us good entertainment, and the mail brings us The Christian Science Monitor.

**Richard G.**  
There is an opportunity for older boys interested in serious study and discussion of native life and interests. Ed.

**Hamburg, Germany**

Dear Editor:  
Uncle Jan, editor of the Youth's Supplement of the Hamburger Anzeiger, requests all boys and girls, who would like to correspond with friends of the same age in Hamburg and north Germany to send in their names and addresses. All letters will be answered. In addition, Uncle Jan, who has traveled over the whole world, and knows many places in North and South America, Australia, East Asia and Africa, would be glad to receive short stories and descriptions from your young readers for use in his newspaper. So he sure and write. Address all correspondence to:

**Uncle Jan**  
Editor of Hamburger Anzeiger  
Hamburg 36, Germany

There is an opportunity for all who are particularly interested in correspondence with North Germany, and for finding newspaper correspondents—Ed.

**Berlin, Germany**

Dear Editor:  
One of my friends has corresponded with an American whose address he obtained through The Christian Science Monitor. I wish to improve my English. Perhaps you would help me to gain correspondence among boys who would write me from anywhere in the world, especially from America and the British Empire.

I am 14 years old and live in Berlin, the third greatest city of the world. I have studied the English language three years, and I wish to improve my knowledge of it. I am interested in reading and sports.

Wolfson I.

**Vienna, Austria**

Dear Editor:  
I should like very much to have a correspondence with a girl from any part of America.

I was born in Vienna, the birthplace of Schubert, and the town in which Mozart and Beethoven once lived. You can believe me it is a wonderful town. It has its own charm, which cannot be expressed in words.

If any girl will write to me, I will send her photos. I am employed in an office which represents here the great American firm Armour & Company in Chicago. I am interested very much in rhythmic dancing (I studied for four years), swimming and auto-paddling, which is not yet as popular in Austria as in America. My most ardent desire is to travel in foreign countries, especially to America.

Now if a girl between 17 and 20 years of age would like to write to me, I beg her to do so immediately, for I am very impatient to hear soon from America.

Alma F.

**St. Louis, Missouri**

Dear Editor:  
I never can appreciate enough the Mail Bag of The Christian Science Monitor. I enjoyed and still enjoy my correspondence ever so much. Before I came to the United States it also helped me to progress in my knowledge of the English language.

"We are having a new experience—attending Camp Principal in New Mexico. It was new to me, as we do not have such camps in Germany. The country is strange and beautiful. It is wonderful to feel its beauty.

Our camp consists of 12 smaller tents and a large meeting tent, the "Kiva," situated in the El Rio Canyon and surrounded by large, wild forests of pine trees and aspens. Over all there is a deep blue sky, with beautiful cloud formations.

Each afternoon, after having studied in the morning, we ride with our guide. Following a narrow trail we walk through thickets and forests and meadows, over mountains and valleys. At night we built a large camp fire, where we sang cowboy songs and others or read stories about this country and its inhabitants.

Finally we had a five days' pack trip. It was fun to sleep outside in sleeping bags and to ride almost all

all the prettier. People from Virginia and Maryland flock to see it.

I should love to correspond with someone in Holland, as Mother and Grandmother spent several months in Loren, north Holland, when they were there several years ago.

Lucia B.

**Milwaukee, Wisconsin**

Dear Editor:  
I've had about 15 pack mules, which carried our gear and food for five days. For each meal some cowboys built the fire for cooking, while others unpacked the mules. Once they caught two cows with a lasso and rode them, which was quite exciting for us. The went almost too fast and our happy time was over.

Ruth L.

(Thank you, Ruth. We are glad you enjoyed your first experience of camp life in America so much.—Ed.)

**Detroit, Michigan**

Dear Editor:  
My ambition for some time has been to have a letter printed in the Mail Bag. Although I have written twice before, my letters have never been printed. I expect they were not interesting enough, but I'll try to do better with this letter.

We like the Monitor regularly in our home and like it better than any other paper. It has also been a great help in school work. I keep clippings from the Monitor, so that at leisure times I may paste them in a scrapbook. I find this lots of fun.

I wish to thank you for the lovely correspondents I have made through this wonderful paper. Although I have as yet only three, they write interesting letters and prove to be true friends, and I sincerely hope this letter will bring more letters from girls of 13 to 15 from America or abroad.

I am very fond of swimming and other sports, also of art, dancing, music, stamp and postal collecting.

Annette B.

**Washington, District of Columbia**

Dear Editor:  
Ever since I was knee-high to a grasshopper, I've been reading the Monitor and enjoying its many interesting columns. I've always wanted to have a correspondence with someone who lived in another part of the world, so finally I decided to write to the Mail Bag and see what happened.

I am 15 years old and I'll write to you again later in this February. Last year I went to boarding school at Randolph-Macon in Danville, Virginia, but this year Mother decided that I should stay here and finish at a local high school. I'm especially interested in drawing and I hope to start a career.

Last summer I visited my aunt in Florida where I lived until I was 6 years old. Aunt Margot lives on a lake shore in Orlando. There are 37 lakes in the city limits, but I think Lake Jennie Jewel is the most beautiful. Of course, I suppose one has a prejudice for the place where one lives.

My aunt has a rabbit farm with about 100 New Zealand rabbits and does. The babies are the cutest things. They're so soft and cuddly until they get about six weeks old; then they scratch too hard to play with.

Washington is, I guess, one of the most popular cities with tourists in the United States. The Washington monument, Lincoln Memorial and the Speedway are among the loveliest sights which we boast of. The prettiest of all, I reckon, is cherry-blossom time down in Potomac Park. As the pink and white petals fall off the trees into the water, they float along with the current and make the scene

"Oh! Cried Caterina, 'Say Something—Isn't It Beautiful, Wonderful?'

## A Little Girl's Play at the Children's Theater in London

On August a number of little children, the "Street Arabs" of London, were unexpectedly outside their very own little theater to see a play written by a little girl. Everything, you see, was "little," except the event itself, which was big and important, for though numbers of girls and boys write plays, very few reach the point of having them produced and acted in a real theater.

Ann Casson is only 13, but she knows a good deal about plays and theaters as both her parents are well known on the stage, her father being Mr. Lewis Casson and her mother Miss Sybil Thordike, and it was while she was with them on their South African tour that Ann wrote her play. It is called "The Camel's Lasting," and is described as "A Society Comedy of the Nineties," a grown-up play acted by grown-up people.

The Children's Theater was packed in that August afternoon. Ann was in the front row with her sister Mary on one side and her grandmother on the other. She is a small, fair little person, and seemed to be the least excited of anyone there, as she calmly opened the numbers of congratulatory telegrams and answered the questions of those seated near her in a quiet, unassuming way which was very charming. This is not the first play she has written, but the first to be produced, and she herself superintended the rehearsals.

## The Adventures of Waddles

The SOARING TESTS PULLED OFF TO-DAY BROUGHT HOMEMADE GLIDERS INTO PLAY

BUT WHEN JOE TEAL HOPPED OFF FROM TOW TO DROP UNHURT, THOUGH UPSIDE DOWN,

AND WE'RE TEN-MINUTE GLIDING LED TO WET RESULTS, MY WINGS I SPREAD

AND QUICKLY PROVED THEM BEST OF ALL TO MAKE A GLIDE, OR CHECK A FALL.

## Luigi's Boots

### Based on an Incident From the Youth of Titian

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

**T**ITIAN was waiting in the doorway, his dark eyes flashing, a red upon his high cheek bones. Into the room came his son Luigi. Luigi stopped upon the threshold, with an exclamation.

M. Vecelli stopped upon the threshold, with a smile.

"It is not lovely, Tiziano?" sighed

"Is it not lovely, Tiziano?" sighed

"It is not lovely, Tiziano?" sighed</p

## THE HOME FORUM

## On Bores and Boredom

**I**T HAS never yet been my fortune to meet a Bore, a Bore of the first magnitude, or, in other words, a Bore with a capital "B."

But I realize that this sweeping statement lays me open to misinterpretation, and unless I qualify it properly people are likely to think that my social education has been neglected. Let me hasten, therefore, to explain.

I have met plenty of people who were masquerading as Bores, who acted and talked so singularly like Bores as to deceive the incautious observer entirely—people, in short, who showed all the external insignia of Bores and who seemed to aspire to the title. My friends have assured me that such and such a person would most certainly bore me and that such another was good for a solid three hours of tedium, but yet, after all the materials for equal tedium had been exhausted. With the best intentions in the world, I have always found these overpriced pseudo-Bores positively interesting.

You will say that I have not actually been tried, and that if only I had enjoyed your opportunity I should now be telling a different tale.

Well, perhaps; and yet it is not as though I had always been confined to the society of the world's most scintillating wits. I too have traveled in Pullman coaches over the long sun-swept miles of the Great American Desert, where the alkali dust creeps and trickles through every crack and where only the most antiquated and sapless jets can grow. I have sat in hotel windows facing the main streets of small American towns—those spacious windows of a positively glaring publicity where the commercial drummers gather in the early dusk and take their ease in endless monologues. I have known people who were writing books upon subjects concerning which they alone had knowledge, and nothing whatever, who insisted upon reading large sections of these books aloud and interweaving all that they left unread into their conversations. Poets also I have known who went abroad armed with recent incubations upon which, like the sonneteer in *Le Misanthrope*, they wished to have one's "candid opinion." Neither have I missed the people provided with ancestors and to those equipped with ancestors of the Mayflower variety I have devoted special study. I number among my acquaintances several golf enthusiasts, an amateur ornithologist, a stamp collector, an authority on ancient Greek vase-paintings, a boy who is learning "Plickwick Papers" by heart, a devoted admirer of Queen Elizabeth, and an American member of the Association banded together for the vindication of Charles the First. I have heard men from Kentucky talking about horses, Baccanians talking about the authorship of Shakespeare's plays, musicians talking about jazz bands, elderly people talking about how literature is declining, young people talking about how it is improving. Who can say that I have never had opportunities for boredom? I have attended the meetings of Browning Clubs and the dinners of Poetry Societies!

Familiar matter of today . . . That has been, and may be again and make it good for an hour's solid and animated discourse. In this case also some of my acquaintances asserted positively that they were bored, and it must be admitted that the chairs at that particular dining table went *begging*, so to speak; yet even here I experienced chiefly and only a slight sense of tedium.

No, I have had advantages. I have been put in the way of tedium and ennui, but it would seem that something essential to this experience has been omitted from my composition. For I find the same thing true of my literary experiences: I have yet to read a book that bores me. Dictionaries I am positively fond of, cook books I have considered collecting, telephone directories I can pore over by the hour. I have read Wordsworth's "Prelude" from end to end half a dozen times, and his "Excursion" once. I have one of the other small hand of contemporaries which have read all of "The Faerie Queen," and whereas most people seem to do this in order that they may belong to a certain club, I did because I like the poem. Not even the English preachers of the Restoration period—gigantic men like Barrow and South and Tillotson whose sermons lasted three hours by the way—have ever seemed any less than fascinating to me. I think I might be able to read even that portentous "History of Birmingham" in which Boswell once found Dr. Johnson so absorbed. While visiting a friend one day I picked up a new book of lectures on literature that was lying on his table and glanced at the title-page. "Don't take that book home with you," he cried, knowing my propensity, "for it's the dullest book I have come across this year, and is written by one of the dullest of men." Therefore I did take it home with me—and sat up with it until midnight.

Now this peculiarity must be susceptible of some explanation. Most people would say, I suppose, that I have bad taste and so do not distinguish good from bad—or rather bad from good—but perhaps that would be right, for no one can certainly know whether he has good taste.

Others, more charitably disposed, might suggest that, although I have an incipient discernment of excellence, it is not exacting enough, not sufficiently severe. This too may very well be the case, but my own solution of the problem is, naturally, more charitable. I say that I am never bored by people or books or other things partly because I am so little of them, and do not expect them to entertain or inform or delight me—and therefore when I do go even in the slightest degree, I am satisfied. When I compare myself carefully with those of my acquaintances who seem to experience boredom most readily I find this broad difference: they try to arrange their days so as to provide for a maximum of strong and steady excitements while my own effort is to avoid excitement altogether; they seek out the remote and extraordinary and bizarre whereas I am more and more disposed to probe deeper into common things like the weather. What they would call dull people and dull books, what anyone would call commonplace experiences, compose precisely my happiest hunting-ground. The commonplace, in fact, is the only mine I care to work. Platitudes, properly considered, contain all the wisdom I hope to acquire. I often think, indeed, that my sole chance of discovering what is meant by boredom would be in listening for a long time to the talk of some very clever person who is striving to be "original."

But even in that case I doubt if I should succeed, because I should certainly entertain myself so thoroughly how a clever person could be so stupid—and, in this wondering, boredom would escape me again. It has always been so. I wondered at the woman with the marvelous adventures at my dining-table until she became almost a thrilling enigma, and I wonder at the commercial drummers I meet in the hotel bay windows of small western towns. If these people are bores, as my friends tell me, I want to discover how they become so.

Long ago I taught myself to suspect that any dullness I thought I found in the people or things about me must lie chiefly in myself; and that suspicion has now deepened into conviction. Take this diary on the desk before me. I glance at it idly, finding it merely so much gold and white! What strength and delicacy and simple charm! I take the flower carefully. I get out my magnifying glass, I send for a high-powered microscope. I devote my days and nights to the study of daisies. Are daisies dull? Not in my opinion. Do they bore? Not yet. Years pass, and I am still unwilling to understand daisies. After half a century I lay down my instruments with a baffled but happy sigh, having just begun my investigation of daisies and being farther than ever from understanding what boredom is.

Perhaps I may venture these two modest generalizations: Only Bores are ever bored. The best way of avoiding boredom is to look deeper. Familiar matter of today . . . That has been, and may be again and make it good for an hour's solid and animated discourse. In this case also some of my acquaintances asserted positively that they were bored, and it must be admitted that the chairs at that particular dining table went *begging*, so to speak; yet even here I experienced chiefly and only a slight sense of tedium.

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## OIL STORAGE GAINS DUE TO EXCESS OUTPUT

### Surplus Rises Despite Big Consumption Gain—California Factor

**NEW YORK**—As a result of over-production of crude oil storage of all oils crude and refined increased more in September than the year before, according to figures of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

At the end of July, 1928, there were 619,725,000 barrels of crude and refined oil on hand at all points totalled \$66,562,000 barrels.

At the beginning of 1929 this storage totalled 619,725,000, indicating a slight increase in the year to date. This was more than double the increase in 1928 of 22,582,000 barrels for 12 months.

Of course, the major portion of the increase in seven months this year is due to California oil, particularly

Leaving out California stocks of heavy crude by 20 degrees gravity, which is classed with fuel oil, aggregate tonnage in crude oil storage in the United States during the period was 25,564,000 barrels, the amount on hand July 31 being 417,773,000 barrels.

#### Large Gain in California

California was responsible for the greater portion of this increase, which was about 55 per cent of the increase in all oil storage, although it had only 10 per cent of the total.

The Town and Country Union is seen in the fact that on July 31 storage of refined crude of 20 degrees and above in the Pacific coast aggregated 24,316,000 barrels, compared with 16,565,000 on hand Dec. 31, 1928.

This was in contrast to a decline in storage of California refined crude in full year 1928 of 3,691,000 barrels. California stocks of heavy crude, including 8 per cent of fuel oil, totalled 16,616,000 barrels, compared with 9,913,000 at beginning of this year, an increase of 6,705,000.

East of California the increase in stocks of crude in all grades in seven months of 1929 was 8,300,000 barrels, total on hand July 31 being 245,313,000. Despite meager production in Oklahoma and Texas, this increase was not extraordinary and indicated a better approximation of supply to demand.

Despite record consumption of gasoline 15 per cent in excess of last year, surplus production brought an increase in gasoline storage in seven months of 1929, totaling 37,880,000 barrels. Compared with the record July rate of demand, this reserve, however, was equal to 27 days supply, compared with 32 days' supply.

### PRAGUE PIPE LINE QUARTERLY EARNINGS NEW HIGH RECORD

Record deliveries of crude oil by Prairie Pipe Line Company of all kinds and qualities in July, the highest volume expected for September, indicate that earnings in this quarter will set a new high for a three-month period.

Transportation of oil in the first eight months was 15 per cent in excess of the same period in 1928.

Leaving out California storage,

the average price per barrel delivered by the company in 1929 in the first six months, this was about 39 cents a barrel.

In 1928 it reported net of \$19,786,612 after charges, equal to \$38.8 a share on the common stock of the company, and during this period deliveries totalled 66,504,613 barrels. In the first six months of this year, when net of \$10,957,000 was equal to \$2.71 a share, deliveries aggregated 37,572,789 barrels.

Based on the average return of 39 cents a barrel net for the quarter ended Sept. 30, would work out to \$6,173,100, equal to \$1.52 a share. In the first three months net of \$5,575,000 was equal to \$1.38 a share, and in the first quarter the \$5,400,000,

an increase of \$1.23 a share.

### MEXICANS AWAIT IMPARTIAL ELECTION

**MEXICO CITY** (AP)—The fact that nobody has accused the Government or the Army of interfering in the preparations for the Mexican Presidential elections on Nov. 17 is proof that impartial elections will be guaranteed, declared President Portes Gil in a speech at a banquet given by a group of high army officers to Mr. Amaro, Secretary of War.

Fortunately, the President continued, the dictator and tyrant type is disappearing from Mexican history, and the army is now commanded by men who unselfishly collaborate with Republican institutions.

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### The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System; "WABC" is New York City Broadcasters; "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasters' company. These designations are followed by "transcast" or "transcast and retransmit" when applicable. In all time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

#### FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 24

##### Vocal and Instrumental

Louis Armstrong, Taylor Berkey, Irving Berlin, Eddie Cantor, Philip Morris, Katzman, conductor (Michelin—WJZ Chain), 8 p. m.

George Miller, tenor; United Symphony Orchestra, Two Girls Sing, Arthur Guttmann, 8 p. m.

William (the Willie) Rohm tenor; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada—CBS), in his 10th year; Mexican experiments with his musical comedy, "Dumb Family" (Farker—NBC Pacific), Light music, 8 p. m.

"Spotlight Review" (NPC Pacific). With dramatics, 10 p. m.

#### Concert Artist

John Charles Thomas, baritone; Nathan Shiffman, violin; (Federally N.W.A.P.) that was transcontinental. Tu, the celebrated artist from Verdi's "Masked Ball," several ballads, and "Old Man River" from "Show Boat," by Mr. Thomas, 2 p. m.

#### Orchestral

Black and Gold Music Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Several well-known modern classics, 8 p. m.

"Liners" (Savannah—WJZ, WBBZ). "Roses of Picardy" in concert arrangement, 8 p. m.

Stomper Music (WJZ Chain). "Paganini" by Ravel in a program of seldom-heard classics, 11 p. m.

"Dream Boat" (CBS). Some very popular classics, 8 p. m.

#### Gigglers

"Twisting the Clouds With Sunshine" (CBS). "Story in a Song" period, 10:30 p. m.

#### Talks

"Virtuous Artists" (RKO-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Arranging from east and west, 10:30 p. m.

#### Theatrical

Vanderbilt Artists (RKO-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Arranging from east and west, 10:30 p. m.

#### Music

Goldman Band (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain), 8 p. m.

#### Rhythmic Music

Freddie Ross' Rhythmic King (CBS), "Rhythm King," 8 p. m.

Leo Reisman, Edith Piaf, Casino Orchestra (CBS), 7:30 p. m.

Master Musicians (WJZ Chain). Gone with the Wind, 8 p. m.

Vocal Trio: Piano Soloist; Victor Arden, Tricot; Violin Soloist; (Cleopatra—WEAF Chain), 8 p. m.

"Ottomanites" (Williams-WJZ Chain). Walkin' with Susie" should be served with a smile, 8 p. m.

"Exklusiv" (Cleopatra—WEAF transcontinental). Seasonal foxtrot, "We're the Only Ones," 8 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Orchestrations; Eddie Gale, soloist (Barney-WJZ Chain); transcontinental. A waltz, a waltz, a waltz quite popular at the moment, "My Heart Is Blue That Your Eyes," 8 p. m.

Charlie Straight's Orchestra; Lee Sims, pianist; soloists (Montgomery Ward—N.W.A.P.). Beginning with the popular "I'm Always Be in Love With You," 2 p. m.

"Spotlight Review" (NPC Pacific). With dramatics, 10 p. m.

#### Dramatic

Black and Gold Music Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Several well-known modern classics, 8 p. m.

"Liners" (Savannah—WJZ, WBBZ). "Roses of Picardy" in concert arrangement, 8 p. m.

Jesse Crawford (CBS). "Poet of the Organ," 8 p. m.

#### Comedy

Goldman Band (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain), 8 p. m.

#### Trans-J-Wright Orders

Unfilled orders of the Curtis-Wright Corporation on Aug. 31 amounted to \$14,245,984, compared with \$15,294,651 on July 1, 1928.

#### SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

NEW YORK—Net profit of Singer Manufacturing Co. for the year is equal to \$26,631 a share, per \$100, on \$600,000 shares of stock, compared with \$24,444 a share.

#### MEXICAN REVENUE OFF

MEXICO CITY—Revenue collected on petroleum in Mexico in August was 525,265 pesos, compared with 534,200 in July.

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Alfred Schumrick, Derby, Conn.

Mrs. S. N. Schumrick, Derby, Conn.

Sylvia Gray, Suffield, Conn.

Charles H. Peabody, Peabody, Mass.

Carroll Garrison, Pittsfield, Mass.

Harriet H. Clemson, Pelham, N. Y.

Minnie M. Thompson, New York, N. Y.

Miss Ethel E. Hersey, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. J. Harrigan, Watertown, N. Y.

Mrs. Ira H. Barnes, Watertown, N. Y.

Isabel C. Griswold, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. E. L. Quinn, Chicago, Ill.

Miss Mabelle Clark, Roslindale, Mass.

Miss George R. Porter, Roslindale, Mass.

Edith M. Richardson, Littleton, N. H.

Miss J. J. Donahue, Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. K. Bischoff, Manchester, N. H.

Miss E. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind.

Alice F. Flanagan, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thaddeus R. Baker, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Jean Flammick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Harry Flammick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Jean Flammick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frank Hurhurt, Melrose Park, Ill.

Mrs. Florence L. Hurhurt, Melrose Park, Ill.

Miss E. Furness, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. C. J. Dunn, Gary, Ind.

Miss B. Noell, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Elizabeth M. Thomson, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.

William H. Dawson, Cleveland, O.

Mrs. E. C. Dawson, Cleveland, O.

E. G. Lundquist, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Mac Lindquist, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Roberta B. Matthey, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Low Young, Tacoma, Wash.

Miss Jean Flammick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Clara B. Swain, Shellyville, Ind.

Miss E. C. Dawson, Cleveland, O.

Miss C. Drake, Denver, Colo.

Miss Mary W. Brown, Denver, Colo.

Miss Low Young, Tacoma, Wash.

Miss Jean Flammick, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Elizabeth M. Thomson, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Thompson, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Clara B. Swain, Shellyville, Ind.

Miss E. C. Dawson, Cleveland, O.

Miss C. Drake, Denver, Colo.

Miss Mary W. Brown, Denver, Colo.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
<b>Connecticut</b>		<b>Connecticut</b>		<b>Connecticut</b>		<b>Connecticut</b>		<b>Connecticut</b>		<b>New York</b>	
<b>HARTFORD</b> <i>(Continued)</i>		<b>MIDDLETOWN</b> <i>(Continued)</i>		<b>NEW HAVEN</b> <i>(Continued)</i>		<b>NORWALK</b> <i>(Continued)</i>		<b>WATERBURY</b> <i>(Continued)</i>		<b>ALBANY</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	
Telephone 5-6603  Repairing and Jobbing a Specialty	HARRY D. HITCHCOCK ELECTRAGIST 45 Preston Street	MIDDLETOWN FISH MARKET	QUEEN QUALITY PUMPS	J. Johnson & Sons Announce the OPENING of New Haven's	EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.	MEAD'S DRUG STORE	DANIEL HAYS GLOVES	Footwear for Women	WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY Quality Coal	NEW YORK	
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Isaac A. Allen & Son Incorporated ARCHITECTS MAJOR EARL C. POPP STRUCTURAL ENGINEER 100 Farmington Avenue 2-2937	When Going to the Shore Stop at MACK'S STORE	F. A. McMULLEN, Prop. Delicatessen, etc. Magazines, Soda, Candy 2 Main St., cor. Union Phone 2796	THE EDW. MALLEY & CO. Announces the Re-Location of the Following Departments	5% ON ALL DEPOSITS	16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn. Phone 236	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	<b>Central</b> DRY CLEANING CO. Supper 3365	THE GORTON COMPANY 107 E. WATER STREET Elmira New York's Quality Woman's Shop		
BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY WEST HARTFORD Telephone 4-6366	When Going to the Shore Stop at MACK'S STORE	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	C. O. MILLER CO. September Sale of Glassware and Electrical Appliances	NORTHERN QUALITY TIRES (Made of Selected European Estates Rubber)	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Get on a Cash Basis!	Wright Electric Co. Everything Electrical		
Berth Bread Shop 122 MAIN	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	R. W. Camp Co. 412-416 MAIN STREET	STAMFORD	SELLING	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	4 1/2 % SENSIBLE PEOPLE THINK BEFORE THEY SPEND—and then they may pay for cash after they have saved the money, QUARTERLY	118 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.		
Phoebe Foster Gowns ELLA RAE WAYMAN Successor 387 Farmington Ave. Phone 4-6528	INTERWOVEN COTTON BLOCS	Lerner's Fur Shop Repairing, Remodeling COLD STORAGE	M. MOLTSCH & SON, Inc. 278-280 MAIN STREET	COMPOUNDED	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Colonial Personal Christmas Cards of Distinction—No Plates Necessary! Phone or Wire for Sample Book NOW.	FRED A. DAVIS GENERAL INSURANCE Real Estate—Investment Bonds		
COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE ARTHUR M. GRAYSON Judd Building 76 Pearl St. Phone 2-0832	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	32 PIECES AT \$3.50 AND \$4.50 56 PIECES AT \$10.00 66 PIECES AT \$12.50	288-290 MAIN STREET	DOMESTIC SECTION (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	Also Box Assortments at \$1.00 HARRISON FOX, 14 Normal Avenue Tupper 8860 Buffalo, N. Y.	CANE BUILDING, FORT EDWARD, N. Y.		
PLUMBING and HEATING Shaffer Construction Company 450 Ann Street (Rear) Charter 189-3	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	American Semi-Porcelain of excellent quality, beautifully decorated. Be sure to see them.	WE SPECIALIZE IN LARGE HEADSEIZES STREET FLOOR	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Send for booklet on Banking by Mail Assets over \$53,000 \$38,000,000.00 Depositors	FORT EDWARD		
MERIDEN Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order. A joint account to regulate household expenses. A savings account for surplus income. A safety deposit box to protect your valuable possessions, securities, etc. THE HOME NATIONAL BANK 18 COLONY STREET At the Clock	EATONS, INC. Dresses for the Miss and Matron that are different	32 PIECES AT \$3.50 AND \$4.50 56 PIECES AT \$10.00 66 PIECES AT \$12.50	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	DOMESTIC SECTION (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	The National Savings Bank 70-72 State Street, Albany, N. Y.	HARRISON		
BROWN'S BOAT SHOP Matrix Shoe 10 High School Ave., Meriden	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	American Semi-Porcelain of excellent quality, beautifully decorated. Be sure to see them.	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Get on a Cash Basis!	INWOOD FARMS INC. Better Dairy Products SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE Phone Park 721 for Service		
LENA LANGEHR The Needlecraft Yarns, Needlework Supplies GIFT NOVELTIES 34 West Main Street Telephone 1199	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	4 1/2 % SENSIBLE PEOPLE THINK BEFORE THEY SPEND—and then they may pay for cash after they have saved the money, QUARTERLY	ITHACA		
The JAMES T. KAY CO. Plumbing and Heating Contractors 127 STATE ST. Meriden, Conn. Perfection Is Our Aim	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Colonial Personal Christmas Cards of Distinction—No Plates Necessary! Phone or Wire for Sample Book NOW.	THE CITY CAFETERIA Established 1913 302 NORTH CAYUGA STREET Cool, Refreshing Rooms Vegetarian Diets a Specialty		
THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO. Laundries—Dry Cleaners 136 Hanover Street Tel. 1508	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	Also Box Assortments at \$1.00 HARRISON FOX, 14 Normal Avenue Tupper 8860 Buffalo, N. Y.	WIESE, Florist Flowers for Everybody F. T. D. MEMBER		
ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY for Quality Merchandise 60 WEST MAIN STREET	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Send for booklet on Banking by Mail Assets over \$53,000 \$38,000,000.00 Depositors	PRINTING		
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE EMERSON & WHITNEY BROWN SHOE CO. 42 COLONY STREET	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	The National Savings Bank 70-72 State Street, Albany, N. Y.	BUFFALO		
GREENBACKER Quality Flowers Tel. 724 Meriden	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Get on a Cash Basis!	THE GORTON COMPANY 107 E. WATER STREET Elmira New York's Quality Woman's Shop		
KAYSER HOISIERY 170 Court Street Telephone 1515	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	4 1/2 % SENSIBLE PEOPLE THINK BEFORE THEY SPEND—and then they may pay for cash after they have saved the money, QUARTERLY	WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO. Everything Electrical		
A. S. THOMAS & COMPANY We carry the EATON CRANE & PIKE STATIONERY As advertised in The Christian Science Monitor JEPSON'S BOOK STORE	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Colonial Personal Christmas Cards of Distinction—No Plates Necessary! Phone or Wire for Sample Book NOW.	118 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.		
MIDDLETOWN THE Whaler's Dress Shop DRESSES—SLIPS COATS—SUITS 178 Court Street, Young Building	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	Get on a Cash Basis!	FORT EDWARD		
FRANK RICH Paints and Wall Paper "THE PAINT STORE" Phone 1662 185 Court Street	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Colonial Personal Christmas Cards of Distinction—No Plates Necessary! Phone or Wire for Sample Book NOW.	FRED A. DAVIS GENERAL INSURANCE Real Estate—Investment Bonds		
Keser's FLOWER SHOP 170 Court Street Telephone 1515	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	Get on a Cash Basis!	CANE BUILDING, FORT EDWARD, N. Y.		
THE Whaler's Dress Shop DRESSES—SLIPS COATS—SUITS 178 Court Street, Young Building	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Colonial Personal Christmas Cards of Distinction—No Plates Necessary! Phone or Wire for Sample Book NOW.	HARRISON		
FRANK RICH Paints and Wall Paper "THE PAINT STORE" Phone 1662 185 Court Street	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	Get on a Cash Basis!	INWOOD FARMS INC. Better Dairy Products SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE Phone Park 721 for Service		
Keser's FLOWER SHOP 170 Court Street Telephone 1515	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Get on a Cash Basis!	ITHACA		
THE Whaler's Dress Shop DRESSES—SLIPS COATS—SUITS 178 Court Street, Young Building	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	Get on a Cash Basis!	THE CITY CAFETERIA Established 1913 302 NORTH CAYUGA STREET Cool, Refreshing Rooms Vegetarian Diets a Specialty		
FRANK RICH Paints and Wall Paper "THE PAINT STORE" Phone 1662 185 Court Street	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Get on a Cash Basis!	WIESE, Florist Flowers for Everybody F. T. D. MEMBER		
Keser's FLOWER SHOP 170 Court Street Telephone 1515	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Get on a Cash Basis!	PRINTING		
THE Whaler's Dress Shop DRESSES—SLIPS COATS—SUITS 178 Court Street, Young Building	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	Get on a Cash Basis!	BUFFALO		
FRANK RICH Paints and Wall Paper "THE PAINT STORE" Phone 1662 185 Court Street	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Get on a Cash Basis!	THE GORTON COMPANY 107 E. WATER STREET Elmira New York's Quality Woman's Shop		
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THE Whaler's Dress Shop DRESSES—SLIPS COATS—SUITS 178 Court Street, Young Building	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	MARYLAND	Get on a Cash Basis!	118 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.		
FRANK RICH Paints and Wall Paper "THE PAINT STORE" Phone 1662 185 Court Street	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	SHARBTENBERG'S Where Fashion and Thrift Meet	ART EMPLOYERS (Re-Location) FIRST FLOOR	1011 West North Avenue	Take plenty of pictures; we have the films; also, expert developing and printing service	BALTIMORE	Get on a Cash Basis!	FORT EDWARD		
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Keser's FLOWER SHOP 170 Court Street Telephone 15											

UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>New York</b>
<b>ITHACA</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Long Island</b>	<b>MOUNT VERNON</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>NEW ROCHELLE</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Borough of Brooklyn</b>	<b>Borough of Queens</b>	<b>JAMAICA</b>	<b>Port Chester</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>New York</b>	<b>ROCHESTER</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>ROCHESTER</b>	
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co. Jewelers 136 East State Street, Ithaca, N. Y. Men's Clothing and Furnishings	HEMPSTEAD <i>(Continued)</i>	The <b>Kaplan Markets</b> ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR	If It's Music, We Have It	Dry Cleaning at \$1	Louis Confectionery Manufacturers of Highest Grade Candies and Ice Cream Luncheonette a Specialty	First showing of new lighter constructed	Arch Preserver Shoes for women	"The House of Perfect Diamonds" ESTABLISHED 1834 <b>Sunderlin's</b> JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS			
BAXTER'S Phone 2231 150 E. State St.	WALL PAPER	53 South Fourth Avenue Mr. Vernon, N. Y.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS - HARDMAN-PECK PIANOS RADIO - VICTOR - COLUMBIA - BRUNSWICK SHOP	Cleaning and Dyeing of All household goods All wearing apparel Why Pay More?	HAUBER BROS., Proprs. 163-21 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I. Tel. Jamaica 1162	Arch Preserver Shoes for women	3. Goldberg & Son 29-31 N. MAIN ST.				
JAMESTOWN ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO. <i>Jamestown's Big Department Store</i> FEATURING Krikernick Garments and Ruby Ring Hosiery "Quality Goods at Lowest Prices"	M. CUNNINGHAM DECORATIVE PAINTING 151 MAIN STREET Hempstead 2784 Established 1892	LIKNU GROWS Magic Clothes For Home-Made Ice Cream and Candy Our Sodas All Pure Fruit Flavors LUNCHEONETTE COURTEOUSE SERVICE 53 Main St., Hempstead Phone 4937	Paints and Lacquers HERMAN FEINSTEIN Brock Road 2000 Church Ave. near Nostrand Ave. Flatbush 1360	Keystone Dry Cleaning Co. Incorporated 2107 Church Ave. 5522 Bay Parkway 725 Franklin Ave. 354 56th St.	HAUBER BROS., Proprs. 163-21 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I. Tel. Jamaica 1162	POUGHKEEPSIE	THE NESTLE PRE-TESTED Permanent Wave for a Perfect Wave The Mary Arnold Shoppe 354 Main St., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.				
The A. D. SHARPE CO. "Honest Value Merchandise" Ready-to-Wear, Cosmetics	L. L. GOLDBECK Prospect Ave.	611 Main St., opp. Maple Ave. Radiator Covers Screens C. A. BIRS, 1510 Fulton Street Lafayette 0474 - Near Throop Ave.	DRESSES Also Specializing in Dresses for the Larger Woman.	RICHMOND HILL	A. H. STROHS AHL Delicatessen Staple and Fancy Groceries 10913 JAMAICA AVE., near 109th St.	RICHMOND HILL	THE NESTLE PRE-TESTED Permanent Wave for a Perfect Wave The Mary Arnold Shoppe 354 Main St., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.				
SILKS HOISERY LINGERIE LINENS Gifts for Everyone Sporting Goods—Luggage	Tel. Oak 2225 Valet Service Invisible Men and Remodeling	NEU FURNITURE at Warehouse Prices 611 Main St., opp. Maple Ave. Entrance also on Huguenot Street for Convenient Parking.	BECK'S 878 Flatbush Ave., Near Church Ave. Buckminster 7674	GUTJAHR & FRANZ, Incorporated Formerly Henry Bahrenburg, Inc. Meats and Poultry of Quality Tel. Richmond Hill 4320-4321-5923 151-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.	10913 JAMAICA AVE., near 109th St.	THE FLUHR FLOWER SHOP Hillside and Myrtle Aves. at 117th St.	ROCHESTER				
LOCKWOOD'S Third at Cherry	FRED C. ROSCHER Commercial and Social Stationer 19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE	NEPTUNE STORAGE 169 Huguenot Street New Rochelle 1300 Our fleet of modern moving vans, fireproof warehouse and moth-extinguishing service are at your call.	W. GARTNER Specialist in Permanent Waving 1921 Church St., New York, M. T. Church Avenue Station Buckminster 4040	INSURE WITH US Complete Protection Nation Wide Claim Service All Lines of Insurance	Edith Ellis 38 EAST AVENUE My Own Candies, Ice Cream and Salted Nuts	Lunch or Dine in the coolest and most beautiful Restaurant in town.	ROCHESTER				
NELSON'S STORE of SPECIALTY SHOPS We especially feature WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC APPLIANCES The store that gives most of the best for the least.	M. J. FAHY Riding School and Boarding Stables Horses boarded. Saddle horses for hire. Riding instructions given. 8 Amherst Street, Tel. Hempstead 5348	Summer Sale 20% Discount on Practically All Merchandise Over One Dollar The Gift Cupboard 6 Park Avenue Tel. Oak 5842	WE CARRY Interwoven Hosiery nationally advertised in this paper	POTTER stone 1651 539 Granite Building	ROCHESTER'S LEADING DRY CLEANERS and Dyers'	ROCHESTER					
BASETT Square Deal Jeweler 302 Main Street	LAWRENCE WESTMINSTER RADIO SALES & SERVICE SPARTON RADIO 37 CENTRAL AVENUE Tel. Cedarhurst 6291 Emmons, Moser, Prop.	MODISTE 90 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 881	THE FLUHR FLOWER SHOP Hillside and Myrtle Aves. at 117th St.	STABA & SON INCORPORATED 951-961 MAIN STREET EAST 32 East Ave. 70 Clinton Ave. So. Monroe 6600, 6601, 6602, 6603, 6604, 6605	Temple Barber Shop 405 Temple Building Cor. Franklin and North Streets	ROCKVILLE CENTRE					
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Mauser's Greenhouse 70 McDannell Avenue We can supply Flowers and Plants for all occasions	LYN BROOK AUTO INSURANCE See W. E. GILLEN 47 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook, N. Y. Phone 5600 and 2943	Heath Studios Consulting and Furnishing Decorators	POTTER stone 1651 539 Granite Building	YOU CAN SAVE 25% on your Fire or Automobile INSURANCE	ROCKVILLE CENTRE						
KENMORE Allen's Kenmore Boat Shoppe TRADEASY Combination Arch Shoes for Women AAAA to KEE 2870 DELAWARE AVENUE	WOODMERE KATZ BROS., Props. Tailors and Furriers for Men and Women DRY CLEANING AND DYEING 6 IRVING PLACE NEAR BROADWAY Tel. Cedarhurst 3386	FERGUSON'S The Food Department Store Fruit, Vegetables, Meat, Sea Food, Flowers, Candy, Bakery, Delicatessen, Soda and Lunch Counter.	OSSINING S. NELSON Parquet and Strip Floors Old Floors Scrapped and Refinished 116-19 101st Avenue Richmond Hill, New York	E. S. Bohachek, Inc. 171 Court St., Rochester, N. Y.	ROCKVILLE CENTRE						
VIOLA STEVENS HATS—FROCKS 2828 Delaware Ave. De. 2061	MAMARONECK FULL FINISH Given Special Attention MAMARONECK INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY, Inc. Mamaroneck Avenue, cor. New Street Tel. 1566 Founded 1856 Family Work a Specialty.	SELF SERVICE GROCERY 562-568 Main St. Tel. N. R. 8400	WOODHAVEN Karlson's FLOWER SHOPPE 8411 JAMAICA AVENUE Woodhaven, L. I. Richmond Hill 4225	Flowers for Weddings, Graduations, and all other occasions	ROCKVILLE CENTRE						
Mergler's Market JOHN B. MERGLER, Prop. Meats—Fish—Poultry "SERVICE WITH A SMILE" 2817 Delaware Ave. Riverside 0983 4 Landers Road Ri. 0454	HERMAN'S MARKET and GROCERY BROADWAY AT IRVING PLACE Tel. Cedarhurst 3549	Jane Drake Shop Garments of Distinction 12 LOCKWOOD AVE. Tel. N. R. 912	PELHAM The Betty Shop announces a new showing of Coats and Dresses in addition to their Hats Smart model hats and copies now on display. YOUR PATRONAGE WILL BE WELCOME Open Evenings Until 9 Phone 133 Wolf's Lane Pelham 0736	ROCHESTER FLORAL CO. 33 Franklin Street	ROCKVILLE CENTRE						
OPEN SESAME BOOK SHOP Circulating Library Books Stationery Greeting Cards School Supplies	MAMARONECK FULL FINISH Given Special Attention MAMARONECK INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY, Inc. Mamaroneck Avenue, cor. New Street Tel. 1566 Founded 1856 Family Work a Specialty.	PARIS MILLINERY 92 Water Newburgh, N. Y.	FLUSHING Ruth Fox INTERIOR DECORATIONS 175 Wolfs Lane, Pelham, N. Y. Phone Pelham 1490	CHOICE MEATS Poultry and Fish J. P. ERNST 662 Monroe Ave. Stone 3016 or 3017	ROCKVILLE CENTRE						
C. W. INHOFF REAL ESTATE Automobile and All Other Insurance 3005 Delaware Ave. Res. Ri. 6297	MAHARONECK FULL FINISH Given Special Attention MAMARONECK INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY, Inc. Mamaroneck Avenue, cor. New Street Tel. 1566 Founded 1856 Family Work a Specialty.	PARIS MILLINERY 92 Water Newburgh, N. Y.	RADIO Kolb & Crawford AUTHORIZED SALES AND SERVICE Stromberg-Carlson, Majestic and Other Leading Makes 233 WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792	GRACE PICKARD Importer Distinctive Hats For the Matron and Miss 53 East Ave. with Lu Nette	ROCKVILLE CENTRE						
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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1929

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Toward a Tariff Holiday

THE project for a world tariff holiday, put forward at the League of Nations Assembly by Great Britain and promptly endorsed by France and Belgium, will be widely welcomed as a move toward economic disarmament.

With import duties being used increasingly as weapons of reprisal and retaliation, this proposal to declare a two-year truce during which no nation shall raise its tariff barricades is clearly designed not only to halt temporarily this type of economic warfare but to lessen it permanently. Indeed, a primary purpose of the plan is to give the various countries time to study and agree upon co-operative reductions in their tariff systems.

This movement will be regarded in some quarters as a step toward a European customs union which many students of the situation believe must be the first stage in any Pan-Europa development. However, William Graham, president of the Board of Trade in Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet, made it clear that his proposal is not limited to Europe. The Labor Government, it is understood, views the question as one of world-wide scope in which the action of the United States must be considered. Moreover, Britain will take no part in any European commercial alignment which discriminates against a single nation. In fact observers at Geneva declare the fate of the proposed holiday rests with the United States, which is today in the midst of a general tariff revision.

In recent years there has been an almost universal swing toward the protective theory. Even Britain, traditional stronghold of free trade, has been affected by it. And Belgium, long known as a free trade country, has increased the list upon which it levies import duties from 70 to 1200 items.

But the pendulum has swung too far. The tendency to make tariff walls unclimbable and to extend them throughout the thousands of miles of frontiers added by the war has brought a reaction. Statesmen and industrialists have recognized that Europe cannot afford to allow a narrow nationalism to throttle the free movement of trade just when improved communications are giving it seven-league boots—wings even. Tariff barriers every few hundred miles become anachronisms in an airship age. Apparently Europe is ready now to begin razing them, but waits upon American co-operation.

Will the United States be willing to join in such an enterprise? Possibly not immediately.

But American tariff economics and tariff sentiment are undergoing a remarkable transformation. A notable factor in this change is that the United States is beginning to seek markets: since the last tariff was concocted in 1922 its export of manufactures has increased 75 per cent. In fact the Nation is making from 15 to 20 per cent more goods than it can use. The surplus must be sold abroad. But it can be sold there only if foreign customers are permitted to pay for it in service or goods. Interest on the 26,000,000,000 American dollars now sojourning in foreign lands also must be paid largely in goods. But a protective tariff protects only when it hinders imports.

Another influence working to swing the American view toward the European move against high tariffs is the amazing growth of cartels, which by their allotment of markets tend to annul the effect of tariffs. American interests are not only entering such combinations but are setting up hundreds of factories outside the tariff wall. Indeed, should these movements continue at their present pace, a few years may find the United States not only ready for a tariff holiday but for a "permanent vacation" from any form of tariff warfare.

### A Reply to the Speed of Flight

THE challenge which fast air lines have flung to the Nation's railroads is soon to be hurled back into the lists of transportation by eleven new giants of steel and steam. New limited trains, thundering between New York and Chicago on twenty-hour schedules, are the answer of two of the leading railways. Airplanes may move faster. All right, the rail lines will run more trains.

At first, this may appear something like the schoolboy's conclusion that if one train can travel a certain distance in one hour, two trains can do it in half the time. But rail traffic experts have fallen into no such error. The new schedules of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads for express east-midwest service present the most logical modern reply to the speed of flight. Air lines at best offer one to two "flyings" a day. The new rail schedules will provide limited trains out of Manhattan at practically every hour of the afternoon, with eastbound service at somewhat more widespread intervals.

A few years ago such an extensive extra-fare service would have been seriously envisaged only by the most forward-looking rail executives. Even at present it anticipates the traffic needs of some little time ahead. But it indicates anew that all railroad service may anticipate a speeding-up process within coming years. Transcontinental trains are being run on faster schedules in a number of instances and eastern coastwise lines have reduced their operating time.

Possibilities of faster railroad travel are far from exhausted. New York-Chicago service was at one time operated on an eighteen-hour basis.

This accomplishment may again be achieved, with adequate safety. The trip has been made between the two cities by a passenger train in less than seventeen hours. Airplanes can cover the distance in eight hours, but the rail traffic manager is ready with his answer, which is to run more trains and to capitalize the comfort and convenience which they have the space to offer.

### Efficiency Challenges Obsolescence

APPARENTLY accepting the alignment of the Morgan interests with the advocates of use as a challenge to his inherited political policy of public as opposed to private development of New York's potential water powers, Governor Roosevelt has reaffirmed his adherence to the theory enunciated by his predecessor, Alfred E. Smith. Thus the issue promises to serve should the incumbent seek re-election in the campaign of 1930. It may be well, even a year before the campaign, to estimate the importance of the question as it is now presented.

The Morgan interests, succeeding to the rights acquired by the Frontier Corporation in sites on the St. Lawrence River capable of being developed into important producers of hydroelectric power, are prepared, in conjunction with plants already in operation, to insure to consumers, through the utilization of energy now wasted, a vastly increased supply of economically produced power. But now, as during the Smith régime, it is insisted by the Chief Executive of the State that the public, after having once surrendered direct control of these resources, would be unable to protect itself against exploitation by its lessees.

It is possible to look back a quarter of a century or more and recall the early efforts of the people of the states to break the hold of monopolistic public utilities by the enactment of regulatory legislation. The task then undertaken was a stupendous one, the more difficult because the means employed had not been tried and proved effective. Carriers and others resisted with determination, but unavailingly. Time has proved the effectiveness of regulatory control through the agency of boards and commissions answerable at all times to the voters and citizens.

The successful public regulation of privately owned and operated utilities has had the effect of lessening the apprehension that monopolists would eventually find it possible to usurp and exercise functional control through the corruption of boards and commissions. Even if this usurpation is sometimes attempted the continuing benefits hoped for are seldom if ever realized. The regulatory bodies, always answerable directly to the people from whom their authority is derived, function only for a limited period. Dictation by private interests has been proved impossible.

In New York State the issue which is again presented has been capitalized sufficiently by politicians. Meanwhile invaluable natural resources remain undeveloped. If it were assured that under the plan insisted upon by those who urge public development and operation, instead of private development and operation under public regulation, the utilization of the St. Lawrence power resources would be immediately undertaken, the issue would not be so sharply defined. But this assurance has not been given, neither does it appear to be forthcoming. In New York, as in some other states, the suspected imminence of real or threatened monopolistic domination seems to be delaying beneficial economic advancement.

### Knowing One-Tenth of 1 Per Cent

THE report of the United States Department of the Interior listing the names of fifteen boards and foundations and the millions they gave to promote educational institutions in the United States in 1928 serves as a financial indicator of progress made since the days of the little red schoolhouse when the teacher "boarded round."

From the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, which gave \$38,082,058, down through a fine list of other benefactors, a wide range of educational activities received contributions that augur well for the spread of knowledge.

While the progress is encouraging and rightfully entitles educators to a great measure of satisfaction, which is perhaps often too large a part of their reward, there is yet much work to be done. Perhaps this is nowhere better illustrated than in the observation by Thomas A. Edison, who said recently that we do not know one-tenth of 1 per cent of anything yet.

Since a place must be found upon which to put the blame for this state of affairs, the educational system must be held responsible for knowing even that much. Consequently, it is well that these foundations continue to devote a considerable part of their funds to the development of the theory and practice of education, for evidently education, too, needs further education.

### Rounding Out a Reputation

INTERNATIONAL reputations in music are acquired, by all evidence, through labor truly Herculean; and to fetch such a reputation home for harvest may be said to be the final purpose of Arturo Toscanini, reported to have given up the post of director of La Scala Opera, Milan. For renown gained in one corner of the world counts only in the way of introduction to another. An artist who has won high distinction in Italy has to make his name good in America; and one who has conquered these countries has yet to plan and carry out his campaign in Great Britain, France and Germany. Singers, violinists and pianists may possibly do the thing in part and take the rest for granted; but conductors can hardly be sure of themselves as interpreters of undisputed pre-eminence until they have gone the entire circuit of large musical cities and included in their travels many small ones besides.

As far as the United States goes, Mr. Toscanini is no longer an uncertainty but a matter very definitely settled; or, to be more precise, as far as New York goes, where numerous conductors have directed concerts in the last ten years, and where he has taken first place. That is not denying that two or three other men stand on his level and are his peers in every artistic regard; it is but speaking of the in-

tangible, though rather easily measurable, thing known as popular acclaim.

So in both the United States and Italy he finds complete acceptance; and just as he long ago dropped the routine of ordinary opera directing in New York, he has also at last in Milan. Already he has given illustration of his ideas of the classic orchestral masters before German audiences, without, it is said, universal approval. Next, he is to present his peculiar views concerning Wagner, appearing at the 1930 festival at Bayreuth. He has an international reputation to round out, and he must accomplish the deed by a successful overthrow of one or two essential German usages and traditions. For he puts into his interpretations of Wagner's music-dramas, as into those of Beethoven's symphonies, an element of Italian "song," supposed by some listeners to be contrary to the original intention of the composer. It is, then, a question of nation accept nation, as well as public accept artist.

### Bears, Politics and Pets

THE black bear may be on the road to domestication. He has already passed the point of "eating out of your hand." In fact, in some of the public reservations, he not only accepts food from the hand, but also follows one about until he gets it. If an automobile offers any prospects, he does not have to be coaxed to the running board. He cannot be kept off. And so it may be said that Bruin is well on the way to sharing the woodshed with Tabby and Towsler.

But the black bear has not arrived at the stage where one may confidently expect him to "charge" every time the order is given. He is inclined to be a little opinionated. As a cub he is quite amenable to dictation, but as he approaches maturity he begins to get ideas of his own and may be a bit rough in asserting them. The Governor of Maine recently made this discovery.

Bear cubs as pets are not uncommon, and the children of the Governor had one for a playmate on the grounds of the executive mansion. But this particular Teddy evidently had no political aspirations, and one day decided to sever whatever official connections he might have with the State and unostentatiously take his leave. Teddy's impulses did not take him into "the great open spaces." His civilization was too far advanced for that. His destination was "down town."

It fell to the lot of the Governor himself to give chase to his rebellious pet. Evidently, however, the "bear" was no respecter of wealth or high office, for he did not respond kindly to the Governor's efforts to take him by the hand and lead him home. But Teddy had failed to "read up" on the Governor's athletic record at college, and soon found that discretion was the better part of valor. Even pet bears sometimes need to be taught better manners.

### Choosing the Risks of Peace

EVER since the nations of the world renounced war under the Pact of Paris numerous proposals, closely allied in method and purpose, have been forthcoming to give more positive effect to this renunciation. These proposals have ranged from the proposition put forward at Geneva, that the League of Nations should lend financial assistance to a country which had been attacked, to the resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Capper, providing that the United States should refuse to sell military supplies to any violator of the pact. The Christian Science Monitor, which I have devoted considerable discussion to the suggestion that, as a minimum act in support of world peace, the United States should withhold both munitions and money from the peace-breaking nations unless Congress might otherwise determine.

And what is the essential objection which has been raised to these various proposals? Obviously, if the world has renounced war, it should renounce support of war. Yet, there are timid ones—and these timid ones are those who are usually most clamorous for plenty of ships and soldiers—who seem to fear that, at some future time, under conditions which cannot be quite clearly foreseen, these peace proposals might not cover every contingency which might arise.

Such are definitely the risks of peace, for peace has its risks—and its glories—as well as war.

But what of war?

Modern science has made out of war a horrible machine which, once thrust into gear, can hardly be controlled by the hand of man. But a few days ago Prof. Leonard Hill, a British natural scientist, pointed to the existence of a hitherto unknown death-dealing toxin, one gram of which he declared sufficient to annihilate 1,000,000 persons. Combine this instrument of wholesale murder with the speed and power of the airplane, and what becomes of civilized society under the reign of war?

Such are the risks of war.

Francis P. Garvan, winner of the American Chemical Society's Priestley Medal for distinguished service to chemistry, in the restrained and undramatic words of a man of science, declared last week that the dread possibilities of chemical warfare are such that it would even be foolish for any battleship or cruiser to leave its dock or an army to take the field.

Such are the risks of war.

When peace demands its risks, let us accept the adventure.

### Editorial Notes

A distinctive name is wanted by American farmers for the shed in which farm implements are kept. For too many farmers the fields suit the case, because that is where many leave mowing machines, hay rakes, tedders, plows and harrows.

Now that a Los Angeles firm has discovered a process whereby a profit may be obtained from the salvaging of old cans, should it be granted? And there is the man who thinks prosperity lies in being able to meet all the payments on the old car before ordering the new.

The navies of the world appear at last to have taken due notice of the "pare" in preparedness.

THE newest, though by no means the youngest king in Europe, is Zog I of Albania. The land he governs is shaped somewhat like New Jersey, though it has the Adriatic Sea on its left instead of the Atlantic Ocean on its right. It is nearly twice as large as New Jersey, but contains only a fourth as many inhabitants, namely about 850,000. Of these, 200,000 are Orthodox Christians, 100,000 Roman Catholics and the rest Muhammadans.

Albania has no railroads, but the best airplane service in Europe. By boat it is but a few hours from Italy, and is very accessible, both by automobile and boats to Greece and Yugoslavia, which bound it. For centuries the country was part of European Turkey and was not liberated until 1912. During the World War it was occupied by foreign armies and again became free in 1920. At first it was a principality with a foreign prince, then it became a republic, and now it is a kingdom with a native king, of much ability and vigor. Its ruler was Ahmed Zogu when he mounted the throne, but now he signs himself Zog I, King of the Albanians.

The formation of a new state is an extremely difficult task, especially in the Balkans, because it affects the interests and aspirations of many other states. Two great powers and three smaller ones were deeply concerned over the creation of Albania. The first two were Italy and Austria, and the other three were Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia. And within recent years all or parts of Albania have been occupied by these states.

For many years there has been a strong tendency toward the partition of Albania. As a matter of fact, it is partitioned at present, and only half of the lands inhabited by Albanians are included in Albania. The country has more than once been formally divided into spheres of domination and even now Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, for various reasons, claim parts of Albania. This new little State struggling forward has to withstand tremendous pressure from outside.

And we must add to that, an unsettled internal situation. It has very often been denied that there is such a thing as an Albanian Nation.

The people inhabiting Albania are divided into two rather distinct and often mutually hostile tribes, besides being of three faiths. Except for very brief periods they have never been united in a single independent state. They have a very meager literature, and it was not until comparatively recently that their language was given an official alphabet. Most of the people are illiterate. Furthermore, the country is very mountainous, and roads have been practically nonexistent, so that various parts of the Nation have been altogether out of touch with other parts.

This internal and external insecurity is mutually supplementary. Foreign powers, in order to gain an advantage, intrigue with dissatisfied elements in the country; while dissatisfied groups in Albania or even ordinary adventurers, seeking gain, eagerly co-operate with interested foreigners in plots against their own State. The history of Albania for centuries, and especially during the last fifteen years, has been filled with such plots.

Before the advent of Zogu the country was continually in a state of turmoil, and revolution followed fast on revo-

### King Zog I

lution, all aided from outside. What more striking illustration of this state of affairs could exist than the fact that Ahmed Zogu established his authority over Albania by means of Serbian help and Bulgarian mercenaries driving out the Italian protégé, and that now he maintains himself by the help of Italian gold and officers?

No nation in such a state of uncertainty can advance, nor can it even endure. Thus the first absolutely essential need is of stability. And that is King Zog's contribution. Albania now has a stable government. The country is becoming unified. A real state is being formed. Excellent order prevails. Human life and property are secure, and the Government is firmly established. There is reasonable certainty that what is decided today will be carried out tomorrow. Traveling is fairly easy and without danger.

Intrigues from outside have little chance of succeeding. There is an excellent police force, conducted and trained by English army officers. There is a good army, managed and trained by Italians. The mountaineers are being disarmed. Youth from all parts of the kingdom are being brought into constant contact with one another. By spending months in the army they learn loyalty to Albania and not to their little tribe. There are schools and books and papers. An Albania has appeared.

And that is largely the work of Ahmed Zogu. It was a difficult and dangerous task. Being a king in the Balkans is an onerous undertaking. All the Bulgarian rulers except the present one have had to abdicate. All the Serbian kings have had stormy and tragic careers with but one or two exceptions. In Greece the situation has been almost the same. And in Albania during recent years all the rulers have spent much of their time in flight. It is amid such instability and danger that King Zog is working. And he is succeeding in his task. It was necessary for him to have a protector—for every new Balkan state has been the case—and Ahmed Zog did well to take Italy. His country could never be secure if it had to go through the disorders of a presidential election every few years; hence it is well that it became a kingdom. Albania will collapse if not governed by a strong man; why should he not be sovereign in a kingdom instead of a dictator in a republic?

And King Zog works very hard. He travels but little. All the danger and responsibility fall on him. Most American professors live in better houses than Albania's King or the Queen Mother. And most American grocers have a freer and happier time. King Zog does not take long trips very often for fear of plots. Many years must pass before his little land becomes tidy, healthful, productive and a beautiful place to live in.

As one meets the Albanian people in a city square on market day or visits them in their humble homes and sees how extremely poor they all are, one feels that it is preposterous that their ruler should extort from them heavy yearly taxation. Yet when it is remembered that the one most vital need of Albania is security and stability, and that King Zog, amid many dangers and difficulties, is spending all his time and ability to make Albania secure and stable and to give the people order and tranquillity, one is inclined to wish him well, to hope that he may get some pleasure from the accoutrements of royal power and to desire that he may be the first of a dynasty that will turn Albania into the well-managed home of a prosperous, independent and progressive nation. R. H. M.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON John Ruskin's protest against the habit, so popular in Victorian England, of putting up iron railings round every public or private building by advocating in a London periodical the removal of the forbidding array of high railings that encircle the parks and squares in the center of London and that spoil the fine approach to the British Museum. There is, indeed, not the slightest reason for keeping any of these railings, and George Lansbury, the new Commissioner of Works, whose power extends to the royal parks though not to the British Museum, has certainly expressed a widely felt wish, when in a recent interview with a newspaper correspondent he condemned the iron inclosures round Hyde Park, and, particularly, the custom to close it altogether at midnight. The present regulations, however, are defended by the police on the ground of expediency and also by a certain viciousness though not large section of the public on the ground of propriety. It is, at any rate, a step in the right direction to have already removed some of the railings round the flower beds inside Hyde Park, though it seems questionable whether even the present Commissioner of Works will succeed in throwing the parks open to the public by night as well as by day.

Still more doubtful is the fate of the proposal, also sponsored by George Lansbury, to allow mixed bathing in the Serpentine,